in its notice of the 7th had rightly stated the reason for resignation: "Prolonged existence of this Committee will wear out the welcome of the colonists." The burdens the Committee had borne for months, awaiting "the future responsible body, which will be selected by the entire colonists' vote" had indeed been such as to put them in an impossible light in the colony. The Divisional Responsible Men, protected by this buffer, and indeed too large and little known a body, had enjoyed controls without taking the criticism. Consequently, they objected to this "rash action" on the 8th. Nevertheless, the action was announced in the NEWELL STAR on April 13 (See article from STAR, "Co-ordinators Tender Resignation," in Appendices). It is interesting to compare the written and unpublished Resignation Notice, with the noble reasons adduced in the NEWELL STAR account, intended for popular consumption.

Though only four days have passed, the good effects of this resignation are most noticeable in the center. Tension has eased. The Co-ordinating Committee is vindicated in its stand that "they worked merely for a program and not for power." Undoubtedly, reputations are ruined almost beyond repair by their continuance as the sole administrative contact throughout the days of a disorgnized and unrepresented center. Yet, significantly, the opposition faction is most disturbed by the resignation since the symbol of inu has now vanished into thin air. (Mrs. Matsuda, most characteristically, suddenly argued that the Co-ordinating Committee was wrong in resigning; obviously the resignation relieves a tension which she likes and promotes).

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Uchi of Underground Reorganization Esp.

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February 8, 1944

To: Chief of Internal Security

Subject: Conditions, with the view to nullifying the so-called policy of "status quo"

This is an endeavor to attain a successful and amicable settlement of the protracted controversy of the so-called policy of "status quo", which is incidental to the Tule Lake disorder.

Primarily, undesirable results are never contemplated or anticipated in the pursuance of an objective. Mistakes are often -times expected in the course of action, and unfortunately the enforced opinion of certain quarters here has not been risen thereby, it is felt, no one should be held accountable; but the only reasonable and practicable alternative is to take measures conducive to the peace and order -- to effect a genuine spirit of mutual cooperation with the authorities in maintaining them.

Already the disposition of the colony has assumed an alarming extent of disharmony; it is hoped that the tide be averted before it assumes unmanageable proportions. To this end it is trusted of you, sir, that the authorities will render their fullest consideration and support.

All in all, at the consummation, the fundamental intentions are to salvage the colony without impairment to its integrity; to draw the Tule Lake incident to a final conclusion and to aid this Center, making it a "little less hectic and a little more happy."

To expedite these views the following conditions are suggested:

A. That the authorities shall assure the*minority no interference pending its temporary reorganization to expedite the adjustment.

B. That, in the meanwhile, the authorities shall dissolve the Co-ordinating Committee for an indefinite period of time as to permit the former to recognize a temporary acting committee (in the interest of the minority), whose period of function shall last only until it shall have succeeded or failed to abandon the so-called policy of "status quo".

C. That, in the event of sucess, whereas the acting committee and the **mentunder detention shall have jointly agreed to annul the policy, the minority shall be at liberty cooperate fully with the administration's "back to work program". That, also, the Co-ordinating Committee shall remain permanently dissolved, and another shall be elected by the colonists in compliance

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with the authorities' announcement.

D. That a two week trial period be granted wherein martial law shall be withdrawn and suspended. If the conduct of the colony shall have been commendable, it is requested that the period of test be extended indefinitely. However, it is agreed, the authorities shall reserve all rights, in the event of riotious disturbances, to intervene and reinstate disciplinary measures. It is also agreed that any violation of regulations or disturbances of the peace be apprehended and brought to justice. The responsibility for the maintenance of the peace and order shall rest on each and every colonists.

F. That the peaceful conduct of the colony shall be an assurance to warrant the return of the men detained.

*In view of the result of the recent vote, the "status quo" faction is known as the minority.

**The men detained in the Army Stockade of whom the policy is concerned are the former representatives.

NEGOTIATOR OF MINORITY

(signed) Isao Uchi

5307 - C

Pamphlets distributed by apparent mass coming in Manzanar

Translation

TRUE PICTURE OF THIS CENTER

For the benefit of the Manzanar people, we hereby submit to you a brief outline, even though incomplete, of the true picture and facts of the pending confusion and present condition of this Center.

ROOT OF INCIDENT LIES IN QUESTION OF EVACUEE STATUS

Up to this time, ever since the outbreak of the present war, the definite policyof the WRA was none other than to convert the so-called loyal elements as much as possible. For this undertaking, there is a very intricate interwoven camouflaged policy definitely visible. During the present war, the national policy of the U.S., although most of them (referring to policy) are damnable and disgustful, may still be the policy of the WRA, whereby converting reluctant evacuees to so-called loyal ones.

Since this center became a segregation center, it should be definitely known to all that the management of this Center, which is entrusted to the WRA administration, is not changed, wherein, hypocrisy and inconsistency are clearly noted. They have selected a location, fitted for agriculture, for a segregation center. By mass production of war industry as their sole object, they had intended to slave the evacuees.

For the love of their native land and recognizing the conflict as a racial war, the evacuees have resorted to repatriation and willingly segregated from the other centers. Among the evacuees, there were many young people in indefinite status because of American citizenship and there was no action taken as to the legislative action of denouncing citizenship. The greatest inconsistency to which the colonists were subjected was force to keep silence. Non-clarification of the status was the root of all center troubles up to date. The present incident precipitated by the accident occurred in the agricultural department. The fundamental root was the accumulation of resentments on the part of the evacuees for the above-mentioned hypocritical and inconsistent policy on the part of the Administration.

In order to better condition, some 10 different provisional demands were made, but to our minds, they were only supplementary to the past grievances. Research committee, which was assigned to the hospital and the mess management, discovered great number of embezzlements and high-way robberies, which incensed the colonists' resentment to its peak. Just at this time on November 1, the Director of WRA, Myer, happened to be in the center and seeing this opportunity, the great demonstration was made. For a demonstration of this nature, it was very very orderly and there was no sign of rash and inconsiderate action on the part of the people who took part. They have really displayed the attitude of a great nation. Again on November 3, at the ceremony of Meiji setsu, Reverend Kai, Negotiating Committee, announced that the colonists' demands were fully accepted by the Administration. Upon hearing this, the colonists were elated.

THE INCIDENT

There are still some ambiguous points with regard to the incident which occurred on the night of November 4th. Because of the incident, the resulting suppressive policy made colonists' life more unbearable. On the other hand, it seems as if it were planned as in a drama. At any rate for a little incident of that nature, they, the Army, used even motor trucks and tanks and fired great number of ammunitions. Since then, forced suppression prolonged, until today. During the incident nearly a thousand innocent ones were picked up and every apartment was searched, for which even a mere child of three-years of age was indignant.

PAMPHLET - DISTRIBUTED BY APPARENT MANZANAR SITES ON MARCH 11, 1944

STIFF PROTEST BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Upon hearing of this forced oppression of this center's evacuees, the Imperial Government repeatedly delivered stiff protest, which was considered stronger than an ultimatum. Stipulation was made that unless the army withdrew from the center by January 15, reciprocal retaliation will be made to the American prisoners.

During this time, the Dai-hyo Sha warned each and every colonist to refrain from rash and inconsiderate action and stressed cooperation. On the other hand, they have repeatedly continued consultations with the authorities. All of a sudden on November 11, chairman of the Dai-hyo Sha, Kuratomi, announced tragically that the Army would no longer recognize them; all past negotiations and promises were discarded. Thereupon Dai-hyo Sha obtained signatures of every colonists, proving that the Negotiating committee was supported by all as one means of a protest. The policy of status quo was then adopted and again signatures of every colonist were affixed. However, oppression increased day by day, and leaders were picked up; if one word was uttered, he was picked up.

DARK STREAM OF SINISTER PLOT

Ever since the beginning of the incident, by cool indifferent attitude as if in a neutral position, yet in every way opposing the great tide of the center, thereby regarded as an enigmatic existence, was no other than the executives of the Co-op. Suspicion of the colonists turned into suspicious rumors; moreover, there is a proverbial saying: where there is no substance, there is no shadow. Two cases were investigated by the FBI, implicating culprit WRA personnel and Co-op executives and economical relationship by mutual understanding was brought to light. As the result of the investigation, it was expected that such cases be brought up for court trial, but it never materialized up to date, which explains the fact that there were more profound sinister plot hatching. Since the executives of the Co-op started a vigorous campaign, they resolved to pacify the colonists' feeling by vile absurd statement that they were expending utmost effort, as if to risk life even, and attempted to dissolve the Dai-hyo Sha Kai by the use of contemptible publication and speech, inveigling the colonists. On the other hand, those who rallied this campaign with the executives of the Co-op were gamblers, bootleggers, and shameless egoists, or the so-called money makers of the center. To this, the WRA employed, in order to carry out their damnable policy, the 'dogs' hired with excellent salary to assist this movement.

COMPULSORY REFERENDUM

Just then on January 11, the day before the ultimatum from Japan, a very unabstract name, representing the group of shameless scums, called Responsible men of various division was announced. With ready-made Japanese spirit and vile statement in order to camouflage people, they have distributed statement. Without even allowing a minute to consider oneself on the situation, the referendum was taken by bandit-like method. With the cooperation of armed soldiers intervening, thereby, creating abnormal atmosphere, they have accomplished their wish with no regard to the word shame. As the result of the referendum, status quo was broken only by a difference of some 400 votes. However, in reality, some thousand colonists, who resented the forced bandit-like referendum, refrained from casting votes. There were also two or three blocks where ballots were carried away unopened.

True result is more than questionable.

At any rate, disregarding Fatherland's stiff protest for the sake of the colonists and disregarding the accomplishment and altruistic spirit created by the former Dai-hyo Sha Kai, the responsible men obliterated their works. It is needless to say, they have no excuses whatsoever for being called 'dogs' or 'betrayers of the Fatherland'.

CONDITION OF THE CENTER AFTER THE REFERENDUM

As was known by the 15th of January, the Army withdrew from the center. However, even now, the armed trucks are patrolling the center, oppressing the colonists as previously. Hypocritical action of the white race is naturally expected, but everyone feels that there is no possibility of cooperation and unification by which the normalcy of the center may be created. The danger is lurking and who knows, may explode once again by a touch of a finger.

Don't be fooled Manzanites! Special consideration and hospitality upon your arrival to this center was a plan to use further advantages by unifying already-divided center. Such favors camouflaged by hypocrisy are definitely pointed out to you that the policy is to enslave you. We can definitely tell you so brothers and sisters from Manzanar. THINK! the true condition of the center and choose your way. With that in mind, then you have come here as true Japanese.

(no title given)

Tule Lake Center
Newell, Calif.
March 29, 1944

Mr. Sanae Akashi
7406-A
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Akashi:

This is to confirm my statement to you and your committee during our conference yesterday to the effect that there is no objection on the part of the administration to the proposal that you and your committee make a survey to determine the wishes of residents with respect to further segregation within the center.

The information to be derived from the survey would be as follows:

1. Persons and families who have applied for repatriation or expatriation, who wish to return to Japan at the earliest opportunity, and who wish to live in a designated section of the Center among others of like inclination.

2. Persons and families who have not applied for repatriation or expatriation, who have reached no conclusion with respect to an early return to Japan, and who wish to live in a section of the Center not specifically designated for persons and families of the first group.

It is understood that the survey is to be made merely on a factual basis with the entire liberty of choice resting with the subject interviewed. The survey committee is to make no attempt to influence the decisions of the residents. It is pointed out that no sound speculation can be made as to any prospect of return to Japan because at present the Japanese government is entertaining no consideration of further exchange.

It is further understood that the survey may be made without commitment on the part of the administration, either stated or implied, that the results of the survey will be made the basis of administrative action beyond that which is already established for housing adjustments through the Housing Office.

Sincerely yours,

Harrly L. Black
Asst. Project Director.

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April 8, 1944 -- issued by the Sympathizers of Dai-hyo Sha

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(translation)

A

It was our expectation that this segregation camp should be administered in the definite treatment and competency as the enemy aliens; however, the same administration as in other camps disappointed us.

On the other hand, it is intolerable for us to remain an indifferent spectator on the super-extraordinary occasion in our father land. And we have no egoistic ambition but the only hope for the exchange ship in order to fulfill our duties as the Japanese subjects. However, we found many heterogeneous elements who were mingled with us and whom we cannot ideally harmonize with. Hereupon, ten and several confederates, applied for our resegregation to the high officials in important positions in Washington, stating the following reasons:

1. We are observed by all as the enemy subjects, and, because our every act shall really affect the greatest influence to our father country, we should always have to act carefully so that the honor of Japanese subjects shall not be ashamed. Accordingly, we have to keep away from such a disgraceful behavious as to fight each other among brother, and we have to sweep away the present discord.

2. Though itis very important for us andour children to be disciplined in proportion to the organization of our father country, it is impossible to expect such an education under these conditions as in the mingle with the objectionable elements.

3. The cooperation and harmonization of those who applied for repatriation or expatriation and who desire earnestly to catch the first chance of the exchange ship will be a help to recover smoothly the exchange ship which is brought to a standstill at present.

Fortunately, W.R.A. is inadvocate for our earnest petition. Therefore, it is necessary for us to ask for the signatures of those who applied for repatriation or expatriation and who want to be resegregated because of the arnest desire to catch the first chance of the exchange ship. At this time, we, clarifying our belief, induce you to sign on the application for the resegregation in your own accordance and at your own will.

B

/s/ 18 names

Headed by Akashi, Sanaye
Mrs. Kai

NOTE: SOME 500 SIGNATURES [illegible] BEFORE

786A

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
TULE LAKE CENTER
NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

A April 10, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Civic Organization
Attention : All Block Managers

FROM: Harry L. Black, Assistant Project Director

SUBJECT Correction of Unauthorized Reports

It has come to the attention of the Administration that two unauthorized reports have caused some uneasiness in the Colony during the past week.

The first rumor was to the effect that there would be a further segregation within the Center so that all individuals and families who had applied for repatriation or expatriation would be required to live in one area of the Center and all other individuals and families in another area. It is officially announced that the Administration has no intention to carry out a further segregation. Under present procedure individuals and families who wish to move from one part of the Center to another, may do so voluntarily by making application for the desired move at any time to the Housing Office.

The second rumor was to the effect that persons who wished prior consideration of applications to return to Japan at the first opportunity should sign a petition which was circulated among the Colonists. It is officially announced that no authorization or authenticity was given to the circulation of such a petition. At present the Government of Japan is giving no consideration to further exchanges. It is our understanding that if and when further exchanges are considered, the Japanese Government will make selection of persons to be exchanged on an individual basis, as has been the case in the past. Affiliation with any group within Tule Lake Center, or place of residence within the Center, will have no bearing upon the selection or rejection of the individual.

It is requested that this announcement be posted conspicuously for the information of all residents of the Center, and that announcements in all mess halls invite attention to its contents.

Harry L. Black
Harry L. Black
Assistant Project Director

B

Issued about April 10, 1944

STATEMENT

It was our expectation that this segregation camp should be administered in the definiter treatment and competency as the enemy aliens; however, the same administration as in other camps disappointed us.

On the other hand, it is intolerable for us to remain an indifforent spectator on the super-extra ordinary occasion in our father land. And we have no egoistic ambition but the only hope for the exchange ship in order to fulfill our duties as the Japanese subjects. However, we found many heterogeneous elements who were mingled with us and whom we can not ideally harmonize with. Hereupon, ten and several confederates, applied for our resegregation to the high officials in important positions in Washington, stating the following reasons:

1. We are obseved by all as the enemy subjects, and, because our every act shall really affect the greatest influence to our father country., we should always have to act carefully so that the honor of Japanese subjects shall not be ashamed. Accordingly, we have to keep away from such a disgraceful behaviour as to fight each other among brothers, and we have to sweep away the present discord.

2. Though it is very important for us and our children to be disciplined in proportion to the organization of our father country, it is impossible to expect such an education under these conditions as in the mingle with the objectionable elements.

3. The cooperation and harmonization of those who applied for repatriation or expatriation and who desire earnestly to catch the first chance of the exchange ship will be a help to recover smoothly the exchange ship which is brought to a standstill at present.

Fortunately, W.R.A. is in advocate for our earnest petition. Therefore, it is necessary for us to ask for the signatures of those who applied for repatriation or expatriation and who want to be resegregated becuase of the earnest ~~des~~ desire to catch the first chance of the exchange ship. At this time, we, clarifying our belief, induce you to sign on the application for the resegregation in your own accordance and at your own will.

C O P Y

May 30, 1944

Honorable F. de Amat,
Consul of Spain,
San Francisco, Calif.

From: Re-segregation Committee.

Subject: A petition to request an assistance for expediency in regarding to the Re-segregation of repatriates at the Tule Lake Center, who desire an immediate repatriation to Japan.

We, the undersigned are representatives for the applicants residing in this center, who have signed toward immediate repatriations and who have also signed a petition for resegregation. We, numbering more than 6500 residents of this center and a supplementary list be made heretofore, do hereby respectfully and earnestly wish to request your assistance [to expedite negotiation with proper authorities regarding the said matter through the Spanish Embassy as it is our sole intention to be included in the priority on the next exchange vessel to Japan. We are determined and fully convinced that it is intolerable for us to remain entirely indifferent while our mother country is at war. We, Japanese disloyals, have no egoistic ambition that the only hope for the exchange ship in order to fulfill our duties as Japanese subjects. We have enclosed herewith a copy of the petition regarding said matter which was forwarded to the Spanish Embassy, Washington, on April 24, 1944. Furthermore, we wish to be re-segregated whereby we Japanese with same thoughts and ideals of mutual understanding can prepare and wait for said order of repatriation.]

Said Re-segregation is very urgent on the part of the applicants and it is deemed absolute necessity to have your Honor's favor regarding this important matter. We firmly believe that your Excellency of the Spanish Ambassador, being the sole protecting power of the Japanese Interests and thereof, it is most logical for us applicants to request your extraordinary powers and influences of

diplomacy to bring forward the matters of urgent necessity, as this, to settle with the American Government.

To wit:

From here.

1

We, the applicants who were mostly and have been transferred from other centers had come with a hope that this was one and true segregated camp. However, it has come to our attention that there are hundreds of residents in this center whose status are still uncertain, such as: [loyal citizens of the United States who should enter the Army or relocate outside to help the Government; loyal citizens who came here merely by family ties who do not desire repatriation or expatriation; persons who are taking advantage of this center as more or less for safety--one in their beliefs to evade draft calls; persons who do not wish to return to Japan until the war is over, etc.]

2

Whereas we are observed and considered by American Authority as the enemy subjects, and, because our every act shall really affect the greatest influences to our mother country, our actions must always be so that the honor of Japanese subjects shall not be disgraced. Accordingly, we must keep away from such shameful behaviors that of fighting among brothers, and to bring about mutual understanding.

3

Thereby, with mixtures of such people living in one center together, will be the fundamental cause for disturbance and restlessness in a long period, which add another accusation to WRA policy by Dies Committee, Race-baiting politicans and professional patriotic organizations.

4

Whereas, it is very important for us and our children to be disciplined in accordance to the organizations of our mother country. The education of our children and their problems of the future is utmost important. It is impossible to expect such education under present conditions.

5

The Re-segrees, if granted to live in a separately established area, will guarantee full cooperation with center officials in keeping peace and harmony within that area.

6

The Re-segregation will tend to lessen the burdens of Center Officials for the maintenance of peace and harmony within and also, shall be easier to deal with in all daily problems.

7

Our request for immediate repatriation and our re-segregation might bring one step forward to convince the Japanese Government to reconsider the exchange of nationals which has been brought to a standstill at present.

NOW THEREFORE, we wish to forward the complete lists of said applicants with stated reasons mentioned above.

Respectfully submitted for your special considerations, We:

Representatives:

Sanzo Akashi

Gentaro Ono

Shigeru Matsuda

Yaichiro Miyamoto

Shunichi Shishido

zt

PETITION

We, the residents of Tule Lake Segregation Center, Newell, California, whose names are listed below in total numbers of _____, do hereby earnestly and respectfully wish to request your excellency to contact the proper authority of the Japanese Imperial Government immediately for the purpose to convey our most desired wishes stated below:

1. All the petitioners desire an immediate repatriation.
2. Upon arrival at the destination if our wishes is granted, all the petitioners have decided to give up everything, materials and manpower, to the country we love so dearly, willingly and gladly as loyal service at this time of national emergency, for her disposal.

Respectfully submitted this 24th, day of April, 1944, A.D.

Representatives:

Sanao Akashi

Gentaro Ono

Shigeru Matsuda

Yaichiro Miyamoto

Shunichi Shishido

zt

put it all in. The name are very important in later development.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

July 14, 1944

Given this Reg. 30

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter of June 7 and to your earlier communication of April 24, concerning re-segregation. The policies under which the Tule Lake segregation center is operated have been carefully studied, both by Washington officials and by the Project Director at Tule Lake, and the policies presently in force are considered fair and equitable.

Mr. Best, Project Director, will be glad to take up with representatives of the residents of Tule Lake, any specific problems relating to the administration of the Project. If necessary, Mr. Best will take such questions up with Washington, where you may be assured of considerate attention. I am sure Mr. Best will be glad to discuss with you the question of re-segregation to which your communication refers.

Sincerely,

D.S. MYER
Director

Wrote letter asking received letter 1/4 no delay & tell the dept. many flood asked to send to individual.

再隔離代表者より差し出されし去る六月七日及び四月二十四日
日附の再隔離問題に關してありますが實はツールレーキ
隔離收容所に於ける總べての施政方針に對しては
り當管理局及びワシントンW.R.A本局に於ても既に細密
なる研究をなし現在布かれてゐる其の施政方針に對し公
平且つまた適宜なるものと信ずるものである。
然しツールレーキ隔離所内の總べての問題に對しては更に研
究或は改革を施さなければならない問題に對しては再隔離
代表者諸氏に其の善後策を講ずるものと信ずるもので
ある。而して特殊の問題に關してはベスト所長がW.R.A.本
局に更に其の研究或は裁可を要求して來る場合は余と
してもW.R.A本局も其の意を諒として應答に吝せざ
る用意のある事を今から保證し得るものである。
申し上げるまでもなくベスト所長は胸襟を開いて代表者が
既に傳達されし再隔離問題に關して諸君と懇談され
るものと信ずるものである

敬具

ワシントンW.R.A.本局
D.S. マイヤー

再隔離請願者、

posted my complaint - so that people could know.

What is a RESEGREGATION and What does it MEAN.

After the last November, 1943 incident, and when our representatives and others were apprehended and taken into the Stockade, the residents became terribly restless and lived in days of most indignations and resentments. The residents feared to visualize when and if this unfavorable conditions could ever come to an end or not.

One of the main reasons for November's uprising and disturbances was because the WRA did not clearly clarify the distinctions between the loyals and the disloyals. Even, in view of the fact, that the WRA had previously announced both nationally and internationally that the Tule Lake Center was to be a Segregation Center only.

We, upon numerous occasions regretted to discover among the residents, the philosophies and attitudes differ much among one another due and on account of the various circumstances and conditions of the individuals.

Under such circumstances and conditions, those who felt loyal to Japan desired to be classified as an enemy alien and to be treated accordingly, forwarded a petition to both the American Government and the Spanish Embassy. It was petitioned under the name of Re-Segregation Application. This petition intended to serve as a mean by which the residents could be able to find ways to help release internees from the Stockade, for they were considered to be dangerous subjects. While at the same time it endeavored to inform both the Japanese Government and the American Government that those petitioned are very loyal to Japan and thus endeavored to make it clear the relationships of sovereign and her subjects, in order that our future may be built on solid foundation.

However, conditions at that time were so different and on account of much fears on the part of the residents, this petition for re-segregation remained uneffected for a later time. Today, the WRA both here and Washington is considering the seriousness of the petition, the problem thus being taken up at Washington. Therefore, we take this opportunity to determine and wish to formulate openly our policy so in order that all residents be known in general the facts and true meanings of the re-segregation application and petition. Those who are members already are given an opportunity to reconsider the principle of the re-segregation application. Those who are not yet members are given the fullest opportunity for registrations to join with this application. Your applications will be submitted with an up-to-date lists and shall be forwarded to both the Japanese and the American Governments. This is to express our determined beliefs and our right attitudes in order that we make known ourselves clearly, the relationships between our sovereign and her subjects.

We request therefore, that every resident kindly read the following principles of facts and meanings of the re-segregation application. We request that every resident decide for his and her application for re-segregation with one's own discression and free-will.

1.

Whereas, we be well informed and understand of this present war and because of our loyalty to Japan we cannot be loyal to America.

2.

Whereas, we realize the uselessness of our American Citizenship, and so as soon as and in the event a law of renounciation for citizenship become effective, we gladly renounce our citizenships. Therefore, we make clearly our positions by being a real Japanese. Furthermore, we be classified clearly as an enemy alien and thereby be treated in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

3.

Whereas, we pray for an immediate repatriation to Japan. We prepare to sacrifice everything; both materially and in manpowers to the country we dearly love with willingness and gladly do so as loyal citizens, especially at the time of the National emergency and at her disposal.

4.

Whereas, in the event our repatriations should be of impossibility for the duration, we transmit our sincere intentions to Japan for the purpose to make known clearly our relationships between sovereign and her subjects.

5.

Whereas, in the event, we Japanese shall be permitted to rehabitate and return to the State of California or to others of our original places, we do not intend nor desire to return ever. Whereas, instead we insist to remain within the Center provided by the Government.

6.

Whereas, we uphold highly our Japanese spirits and unceasingly endeavor to cultivate ourselves both mentally and physically in order to fulfill the principle of being nothing but a real Japanese. For this reason, it might necessitate for an withdrawal from memberships those who act Un-Japanese, and who bring disgrace to other Japanese.

7.

Whereas, with aforementioned reasons, we request this Re-segregation Application and at the same time we are destined for expediency with all its accomplishment to re-segregate.

We have already submitted the lists of petitioners of the re-segregations and with aforementioned principles and statements by the petitioners to both the American and the Japanese Governments through the Spanish Embassy in last May 30, 1944. We are now making the final list to be presented to both the Governments, informing of our Japanese spirits and our intentions in order to clarify our status. Therefore, one must understand thoroughly the meaning of the Re-Segregation Application. We wish to request again for your own free-will decision and your own belief when upon the registration of your name.

Of all importance, we wish to repatriate during the war if possible, and upon the blessing of our repatriations, we wish to willingly and gladly sacrifice all our services to our Mother country. Finally, for this reason. we must maintain our good faiths and internations. We wish to endeavor to educate our children to uphold the Japanese spirits. We desire therefore, to strive to educate and cultivate ourselves and our children in full preparedness to meet every demand required to serve as one's duty toward our country; when and upon the blessings of our repatriations.

(In the Japanese text)

Because of above reasons, we shall petition ~~to petition~~ to achieve as soon as possible the transformation of this center into a true segregation center in fact as well as in name.

1018

September 2 41, 1944.

再隔離請願趣意書

抑々再隔離請願ナルモノハ如何ナル性質ノモノデアリマセウカ。顧リミレバ昨年十一月、カノ不祥事件勃発以來、吾等ノ代表者ハ勿論、其ノ他同胞諸氏ノ検束サレ行ク者ソノ数ヲ知ラズ。吾等ハ不安ト焦騒ト悲憤ノ中ニ月日ヲ経過スルト雖、一向ニソノ解決ノ徴候ヲ見ル事ガ出來ナカツタノデアリマス。

而シテ斯ル不祥事ノ起ル所以ノ一ハ戦時転住局ガ当所ヲ米国不忠誠者ノ隔離收容所トシテ国内的ニモ国際的ニモ是ヲ公表シ置キ乍ラソノ実充分ナル隔離者ノ資格選定ヲ行ハズ名実異レル收容所トシテ放置シタルトコロニ起因シタノデアリマス。

ソノ後、幾多ノ事情ノ変遷ニツレテ吾等ハ遺憾乍ラ同胞間ニソノ信念トソノ態度ニ於テ種々異ナレル点多々アル事ヲ発見シタノデアリマス。サレバ吾等ハ直チニ隔离者トシテノ自覺、自任アル者、即チ米国ニ不忠誠ヲ誓ヒ所謂純日本人トシテ否、敵国外人トシテノ資格確立ヲ求メソノ取扱ヒヲ喜ンデ受クルノ意志アルモノガ再隔离ノ名目ノ下ニ請願ヲ起シ一面ニハ当局ガ危険ト目シテ其ノ釋放ヲ拒メル人達ノ解決策トシテ仝時ニ吾等ハアクマデ純日本人トシテノ絶体ニ忠誠ナルコトヲ日米両国政府ニ通達シテ大義名分ヲ明カニシ以テ将来ニ資シタイト考ヘタノデアリマス。

然ルニ当時ノ情勢ハ今日ト異リ様々ノ故障ト圧迫トヲ慮リ萬止ムナク時期ニ應ジ適宜ノ處置ヲ取ルノ外ナク今日ニ至ツタノデアリマスガ時ハ流レ、世ハ移リ当局ハ勿論、華府本部ニ於テモ吾等ノ請願ヲ了解シ種々ソノ對策ヲ講ジツヽアルヤウデアリマス。

サレバ吾等ハ決然ト此處ニ従来ノ態度ヲ一擲シ一般所民諸賢ニ本請願ノ意義ヲ披瀝シ既ニ加入サレタル方ニハ本請願ノ意義精神ヲ再認識セラルベク、然ラザル方ヘハ此處ニ新ニ加入ノ機會ヲ公開スル所以デアリマス。尚、コノ全文(リスト)トハ日米両国政府ニ送達シテ吾等ノ信念ト態度ヲ決定シ大義名分ヲ明カニスルモノデアリマス。ヨロシク左記ニ掲グル本請願ノ意義ヲ精讀セラレアクマデ諸賢ノ自由意志ニヨリ去就ヲ決定サレンコトヲ希望スル次第デアリマス。

一、吾等ハ今次大戦ノ意義ヲ認識シ日本ヘ絶体忠誠ヲ誓ヒ、隨ツテ米国ニ對シテ忠誠不可能ナルコトヲ宣言スルモノナリ。

一、吾等ハ市民權ノ不要ナルヲ悟リ、市民權放棄法案成立ノ暁ハ喜ンデ之ヲ放棄シ純日本人トシテノ立場ヲ明確ナ

ラシメントスルモノナリ。　従ツテ吾等ハ敵国外人監禁者トシテノ資格ヲ明瞭ナラシメ、ゼネバ條約ニ依ル取扱ヒヲ求ムルモノナリ。

一、吾等ハ即時日本帰国ヲ念願シテ祖国未曽有ノ時局ニ馳セ参ジ生命財産ノ全テヲ捧ゲテ戦時国策ニ頒ヒ皇恩、国恩ノ万一ニ報ゼントスルモノナリ。

一、戦事中例ヘ帰国不可能ナルトモ吾等ノ微意ヲ祖国日本ニ傳達シ以テ吾等ノ大義名分ヲ明カニシ置クモノナリ。

一、将来、加州ソノ他原住地帰還ノ途講ゼラル場合ト雖、吾等ハ絶体ニ帰還ヲ欲セズ、戦事中アクマデ隔離所内ノ居住ヲ堅持スルモノナリ。

一、吾等ハ日本精神ニ則リ隔離監禁中ハ心身ノ修養ヲ励ミ日本人トシテノ道義ノ実践ヲ期セントスルモノナリ。コノ運動ニ反對シ一般日本人ノ恥辱トナルガ如キ擧動アルモノハ已ムナク除名セザルヲ得ナイモノナリ。

一、吾等ハ上述ノ理由ニヨリ名実相應ジタル隔離所ノ実現ヲ求ムルト共ニ一日モ早クソノ達成ヲ期シソノ請願ニ邁進スルモノナリ。

以上述ベマシタ吾等再隔離者ノ趣意トソノ(リスト)ハ既ニスペイン大使館ヲ通ジテ日米両国政府ニ去ル五月卅日ノ日附ヲ以テ傳達シタノデアリマス。更ニ此處ニ最後的(リスト)ヲ作リ再ビ日本政府ニ傳達方ヲ依頼スルト同時ニ同様米国々務所ニモ吾等ノ精神ト態度トヲ通告シテ吾等ノ資格ト待遇トヲ明瞭ニセントスル請願デアリマスカラ各自ハ各々ソノ信念ニ依ツテソノ去就ヲ決セラレンコトヲ希望スル次第デアリマス。

然シテ特ニ吾等ハ戦事中帰国ノ上皇国ノ民トシテ滅死報公ノ誠ヲ捧ゲントスルモノデアリ故ニ飽迄ソノ信念ト態度ヲ厳ニシ、殊ニ子弟ノ教養ニ留意ヲ拂ヒ、一朝帰国ノ機會恵マレタル場合ニハセメテ国家一員ノ役ヲ果シ得ル様自粛自戒以テソノ修養ニ進ミタイト思フノデアリマス。

以上

今日マデノ再隔離請願者総数ハ八千名ニ達シテイル。
新申込者ハ各部落委員又ハウォード常置員マデ申込マレタシ

茲に掲げたるものは一九四四年 四月二十四日スペイン大使館を通じて
祖國を國政府に向け通達せる電文の意譯である。

吾等鶴嶺湖收容所居留民七千五百名は帝國政府に吾等の微意
を發表し、茲に謹みて閣下にその傳達方を懇願するものなり。

吾等署名者ハ即時歸國ヲ念願スルモノナリ。
而シテ吾等ノ念願成就スル秋ハ祖國未曾
有ノ時局ニ馳セ參ジ生命財産ノ全ヲ捧
ゲテ戰時國策ニ順ヒ皇恩、國恩ノ萬
一ニ報ゼントスルモノナリ。

以上

Hozki-dan

報告

第二號

〔一〕十二月二十七日

1、二十七日早朝即時帰国奉仕団並びに報国青年団の幹部數十名は理由不明のまゝ検束されたり。

2、依って両団残留幹部は午前七時第五十区アイロンルームに於て緊急集會を開催す。

3、旧幹部の依頼書に依り、當盟委員、正副団長及び正副各支部長の臨時決定を見たり。

4、右臨時新幹部により、直ちに交渉委員を選出し、被検束者の拘引されし理由如何の明答を當局へ求むることに決す。

5、第五十区アイロンルームを臨時本部と定む。

6、交渉委員奥村氏吉田氏以下十七名は午前九時第三ゲートに集合す。

7、右交渉委員はベスト所長に面會を求めしも「事務繁忙の為め」の理由により、午前十時頃拒絶されたり。

8、依って午前十一時非常召集により、第三ゲートに両団を召集し以って交渉員は、再び當局との交渉に當る

9、當局は止むを得ず警察署長クック氏を派して交渉員中の青木氏一名と面談、非公式に説明せり。説明内容概略次の如し。

イ、検事總長の命令に依って検束したものでWRA、當局は何も知らぬ。

ロ、正式なる代表交渉委員を出すならば何時にても面會する。

10、午後一時頃とかくする中に被検束者一行はバスに乗せられ、護衛付きにて行先不明のまゝに出發、萬才愛国行進曲の高唱、ラッパの音により袂別す。

11、出發後、団員は一應解散せり。

（此の間に於ける両団員の行動態度たるや以て範とすべきに足る。かのたることを信ずるものなり。）

〔二〕

1、十二月二十七日午後二時半臨時常置委員並びに新青年幹部合同會議を召集す。

2、交渉は一時打ち切り、正式の代表交渉委員としての証明となさん為め團員の署名をとる準備に移る。

3、両団の方針行事は依然として續行さるべきも此の際、明かにすると同時に、經過報告の為めに報告、第一號を印刷配布し聲明す。

〔三〕十二月二十八日午前八時。

1、臨時新中央役員並びに各支部新役員合同會議招集（但し青年団役員）。

2、旧幹部の依頼せし後任正副団長並びに正副各支部長は各支部新役員に依り正式に承認さる。

〔四〕

1、二十八日午前十時、正副団長（支部）並びに正副長會議。

2、缺員本部役員選出決定を見る。

〔五〕二十八日午后三時

1、青木氏はノイス辯護士立會のもとにベスト所長と會談。

（第二面に續く。）

2. 右會談の結果、松本徹照、赤星真月、吉田茂樹諸氏と同道し、青木氏は再びイス辯護士と会見、前記の対ベスト所長會談の内容説明を求めたり。

3. 午後六時半右四氏はWRA当局の充分なる説明を得て帰らる。

4. 其の會見の模様を速記せる記録をイス辯護士付録に呈供することを約束せるを以て、入手次第後刻追つて其の内容は發表す。

(六) 我等が先輩の檢束されしことは、我等団員擧つて、純乎たる日本臣民たり得べき第一歩である。

此の際団員各自は、自重尚一層一致団結以つて、先輩の残し下されし礎石の上に決然として立ち、日本人たるの信念を持つて、団の主旨目的に向つて直往邁進するのみ。

尚、両団の組織機構は完備し、着々団の運行は円滑に進捗中である。

団員諸子は流言飛語に惑はされることなく、一丸となつて當つて砕ける の意氣に生きられんことを切望す。

追つて後檢束者氏名及び両団新幹部名は發表す。

昭和拾九年拾貳月 参拾日

即時帰国奉仕団
報国青年団 本部

団員各位

[Sept. 30, 1944]
Late Sept. 1944

MEMORANDUM ON RESEGREGATION MATERIAL

The proponents of resegregation have been active for several months. They have addressed letters and petitions to Mr. Myer, to Secretary Ickes, and to Attorney General Biddle, all of which letters have been referred back to Project Director Best for consideration and reply. The interested leaders have been repeatedly advised that, regardless of letters and petitions, there will be no further segregation either at Tule Lake Center or elsewhere, because such a program is impractical and infeasible.

The petition now being circulated in the Colony deserves only to be ignored. It is anonymous, and, from its context, has no sponsorship. It is unauthorized, and, contrary to a statement contained therein, resegregation is receiving no consideration, serious or otherwise, from WRA, either here or in Washington.

Individuals and families who wish to look forward to a future in Japan have complied with all of the requirements of either the American or the Japanese Government when they have filed either with WRA or with the Spanish Embassy or both a request for repatriation, or expatriation. It is the official view of WRA that nothing more need be done. No further step will enhance the prospects of any individual or group for an early exchange, nor will the present agitation, circulation of petitions, or carrying on of correspondence serve to hasten the day of exchange.

It is obvious that the activities of the leaders of the resegregation question are detrimental to the residents of the residents of the colony. They incite unrest, produce confusion, upset peace of mind, and contribute to tension and nervousness. Uninformed people do not know what to think, do not know whom they can trust. Most people do not know who the leaders are. Few know whether to sign or refuse to sign. If they sign, they do not know what they have signed. If they are asked to sign, many are afraid to decline.

No petition will bring about resegregation because the administration policy on the subject has already been determined. No petition will gain preference for individuals and groups for exchange because the Japanese government is not at present interested in discussing further exchanges with the United States government. No petitions or letters addressed to officials in Washington will receive greater consideration than a request made to the Project Director. Such communications are always sent back to Mr. Best in any event.

Block Managers always have the right to their own personal opinions on any matter. Any advice they give residents on controversial issue should be personal and unofficial. Such personal advice would depend, of course, on personal views. The resegregation question is, of course, a political question, and Block Managers should officially be neutral. They are not called upon, as Block Managers, to publicize unauthorized announcements and they should see that their offices, their bulletin boards and their mess halls are not used for the dissemination of unofficial information. The best official attitude toward resegregation propaganda is to ignore it completely.

[Harry L. Black
Acting Project Director]

[Copy to Thomas, Opler, and Mr. Best]

Appeal from Akashi et al.

STATEMENT

It was expected that a clearly defined treatment and status as enemy nationals would be made the basis for the administration of (this) segregation center, however, the continued administrative policy not different from other centers disappointed us.

On the other hand, it is unbearable for us to remain indifferent spectators in the hour of national emergency in our Motherland. We have no egoistic motives other than our single desire to board an exchange ship in order to fulfill our duties as worthy nationals. However, [we discovered a large number of hetereogenous elements, with whose thoughts our ideas could never harmonize, mingled among us. Hereupon scores of ~~fellow thinkers~~ like-minded people petitioned for resegregation to the high government officials in Washington] listing the following reasons:

1. We are in the center of attention from the enemy people, and our every act will result in having a great effect on our Mother country; we must at all times maintain a prudent attitude in order that honor of Japanese subjects will not be disgraced. Accordingly, our wish is to avoid such shameful conduct as fights among ourselves, and to wipe out the present dark clouds.

2. The discipline and education of our children adapted to the system of wartime Motherland are absolutely necessary, but such cannot be hoped for as long as objectionable elements are present.

3. The contact and cooperation of those who had applied for repatriation and expatriation and who are eager to board an exchange ship will be of an aid in expediting the matter of exchanges between the Japanese and American nationals which are at present deadlocked.

Fortunately, the intelligent authority has given its consent to our earnest petition. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a survey of our fellow repatriates and expatriates, who have the same ideas as ours, and who wish to sign for the resegregation petition because they wish to get an opportunity to board an exchange ship. At this time explicating our belief we urge you to sign this petition on your own free will and judgment.

Petitioners:

Akashi, Sanae	Sugimoto
Higuchi, Heizo	Ohta (Mrs.)
~~Hayaox~~ Chuman, Hayao	Kamimura (Mrs.)
Tsutsumi, Tokuji	Suda
Tamura, Fujujiro	Akashi (Mrs.)
Tohara	Fujii, Kakichi
Noguchi (Mrs.)	Shimizu, Akira
Osako "	Yoshinaga, Kazuyuki
Takahashi	Tanouye
Tamura (Mrs)	Tokunaga
Obata, Keiji	Kai (Mrs.)
Sakamoto, Masao	Sasaki (Mrs.)
Ishisaka, Yoshimichi	Watanabe
Nakamura	Fujioka
Tsunoda	Ueda (Mrs.)

SOKOKU KENKYU SEINEN-DAN

WARD I WEEKLY

Tule Lake, California No. 3 October 6, 1944

CENTERWIDE SEINENDAN TO OBSERVE HISSHO KIGAN SHIKI

Hissho Kigan Shiki is observed in Japan on every eighth day of the month. This is the day our motherland declared war against the allied nations. On this day the people of Japan offer a fervent prayer for total victory at any cost.

As Japanese subjects we shall observe Hissho Kigan Shiki this Sunday October 8, 1944. Commencing at 6:30 A.M. at the outdoor stage. A request for all members to assemble at Block 14 between barracks 1 and 13 by 6:00 A.M. is issued by the physical chairman.

Wear the same cloth that you are now wearing to taiso every morning. Sweat shirts will be issued to all members immediately on receipt. If sweat shirts do not arrive by Sunday, wear white clothes on top. Any member who does not possess a khaki trouser will wear any other trousers.

To purify the mind and body before attending the ceremony, the cabinet and block representatives shall take a cold shower Sunday morning at block 14 shower room at 5:00 A.M. Other members who are willing, are requested to meet at the same time and place.

SECOND KOENKAI BY KINZO WAKAYAMA

On the same date starting at 7:30 P.M. at the High School Auditorium there will be a Koenkai with Mr. Kinzo Wakayama as the speaker. His topic will be "Democracy and Liberism."

Members shall assemble at the same location as Sunday morning by 7:00 P.M. Khaki trousers and sweat shirts will be suitable.

Members who have time on Sunday afternoon from 1:00 P.M. are requested to help prepare the auditorium for the Koenkai.

As there aren't enough chairs to seat everyone, the parents of Ward I are requested to take their own chairs. There will be plenty of room on the sides and in the back of the auditorium.

ELECTION RESULTS of ASSISTANT OFFICERS

At the last cabinet meeting the following assistant officers were elected:

Asst. Cultural Chairman
Tatsuo Hidaka
Asst. Social Chairman
Masaki Takahashi
Asst. Physical Chairman
Sueo Shoji
Masato Nakashima
Asst. Editor-English
Sunao Akiyoshi
Asst. Editor-Japanese
Tsutomu Sasaki

NEW BLOCK REPRESENTATIVES

The recent election held in each block for block representative are the following:

Block 4	Yoshio Amemiya
Block 5	Hiroshi Sawamura
Block 6	Rekisanta Iseri
Block 13	Masato Nakashima Masaki Takahashi
Block 14	Sunao Akiyoshi Seiko Imoto
Block 15	Kunio Masatani Suyeo Shoji
Block 16	Tatsuo Hidaka Toshihiko Ono
Block 17	Shigeru Nagata Shigeo Taketa
Block 18	Takeshi Enokuchi Kenji Uyemaruko

TRESURY REPORT for SEPTEMBER

Treasury report for the month of September as released by the Treasurer, Noboru Nishikawa.

9-15	Balance to Date.....		$34.69
9-16	Treasury book	$ .10	34.59
9-23	Lecture meeting expense	1.00	33.59
9-25	Notebook for ward committee...	1.50	32.09
9-28	Exp. for weekly	.80	31.29
9-30	Mimeograph paper and stencil.....	16.90	14.39
9-30	Donation: Received from Mr. Teruzo Nakamura 401-A		2.00
	Balance on hand.....		$16,39

FEDERAL REGISTER
Oct. 10, 1944

TITLE 8 ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

Chapter I. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

Subchapter D Nationality Regulations
Part 316 Renunciation of United States Nationality

Sec.

316.1 Loss of United States nationality under certain circumstances.

316.2 Nationals permitted to apply for renunciation.

316.3 Filing of application.

316.4 Hearing on application.

316.5 Formal written renunciation of nationality.

316.6 Hearing officer's recommendation.

316.7 Approval or disapproval by Attorney General.

316.8 Notice of Attorney General's decision.

316.9 Effective period of these regulations.

Authority: Sec. 316.1 to 316.9 inclusive, issued under Sec. 401 of the Neutrality Act of 1940, 54 Stat. 1168 (8 U.S.C. 801) as amended by the Act of July 1, 1944 (P.L. 405, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.)

316.1 Loss of United States nationality under certain circumstances. Section 401 (i) and 403 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (8 U.S.C. 801,803), as amended by the Act of July 1, 1944 (PL 405, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.) provide:

Sec. 401. A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birthor naturalization, shall lose his nationality by:

(i) Making in the United States a formal written renunciation of nationality in such written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officer as may be designated by, the Attorney General, whenever the United States shall be in the state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense.

Sec. 403 (a). Except as provided in subsections g, h and i of Sec. 401, no national can expatriate himself, or be expatriated, under this section while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions, but expatriation shall result from performance within

the United States or any of its outlying possessions of any of the acts or the fulfillment of any conditions specified in this section if and when the national thereafter takes up a residence abroad.

316.2 Nationals permitted to apply for renunciation. Any national of the United States may make in the United States a request in writing to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., for the form of "Application for Renunciation of United States Nationality".....

316.3 Filing of application. A completed and signed application for renunciation of United States nationality on the form prescribed by the Attorney General may be sent to the Attorney General, together with any certificate of citizenship, certificate of naturalization, certificate of derivative citizenship and any United States passport which may have been issued to the applicant. An applicant will be notified if it is determined upon the application that the requested renunciation appears to be contrary to the interests of national defense.

316.4 Hearing on application. A hearing will be conducted by a hearing officer, designated by the Attorney General, upon each application for renunciation which does not appear to be contrary to the interests of national defense. The hearing officer will notify the applicant of the time and place of hearing.

316.5 Formal written renunciation of nationality. After a hearing the applicant may file with the hearing officer, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, a formal written renunciation of nationality and a request for the Attorney General's approval of suhh renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense.

316.6 Hearing officer's recommendation. The hearing officer shall recommend approval or disapproval by the Attorney General of the applicant's request for the approval of the formal written renunciation of nationality. The hearing officer, in making his recommendation, is authorized to consider not only the facts presented at the hearing, but also results of any investigation and any information which may be available to him in reports of Government agencies or bureaus, and from other sources, relating to the applicant's allegiance and relating to the effect of renunciation of nationality upon the interests of national defense.

316.7 Approval or disapproval by Attorney General. The hearing officer's recommendation and the record of the hearing and any other facts upon which it is based, will be submitted to the Attorney General for his approval or disapproval of the applicant's formal written renunciation of nationality. A renunciation of nationality shall not become effective until an order is issued by the Attorney General approving the renunciation as not contrary to the interest of national defense.

316.8 Notice of Attorney General's decision. The applicant will be notified of the Attorney General's approval or disapproval of the formal written renunciation of nationality. Notice of the approval of renunciation of nationality shall be given to the State Department, the Alien Property Custodian, Foreign Funds Control Section of the Treasury Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. The notice to the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be accompanied by any certificate of citizenship, certificate of naturalization or certificate of derivative citizenship issued to and surrendered by the applicant as required by Sec. 316.3 hereof. Upon receipt of such notice and evidence of citizenship so surrendered, the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall notify the clerk of the court in which the applicant's naturalization occured that the renunciation of nationality has been approved and the clerk of the court shall be requested to enter that fact upon the record of naturalization . The notice to the Department of State shall be accompanied by any United States passport surrendered by the applicant as required by Sec. 316.3 hereof.

316.9 Effective period of these regulations. These regulations shall be effective from the date hereof and until cessation of the present state of war unless sooner terminated by the Attorney General.

FRANCIS BIDDLE,/s/
Attorney General.

October 6, 1944.
Approval recommended:
HERBERT WECHSLER,
Assistant Attorney General,
War Division

(F.R. Doc. 44-15575; Filed Oct. 7, 1944; 3:49 p.m.)

This is 2nd edition of "HOKOKU"
1ST. edition came out on Nov. 21.

体育の方針は錬成主義にある

祖國日本に於ける体育には心身の錬磨と共に一貫した目的があるのである。

今日の運動競技は最早や普通一般人の考へてゐるやうな興味中心でなく、昔日の如き遊びの觀念の中の運動競技でもない。立派な錬成としての運動競技であって、然かも競技の中からかもし出される戰闘精神は單なる錬成に依っては到底得られないものである。

我が青年團の体育も重点を錬成主義に置き、体育の方針が有効適切に國家目的に沿ふやう達成実現に進みつゝあるのである。

青年團名を「報國」に改稱さる

發團式當時、時局の情勢に鑑み、比較的消極的なる『祖國研究青年團』の名稱を用ひたるも、時日の経過と共に、基礎の確立を見たる今日趣旨の徹底强化を一層ならしめん為、茲に本團を『報國青年団』と改名す。

聯合体操

十二月十七日午前九時半より第六支部運動場に於て開催。諸君の意氣と熱こそは熱火の如き信念に燃ゆる若人の力であり、大東亞建設の為の尊い源動力である。団員諸君は宜しく青年の本分を發揮し、心身の錬磨に努力せよ。

順序

一、整列
二、皇居遙拜
三、黙禱
四、綱目
五、報國錬成体育の型
六、特別競技
七、行軍、駈足
八、國民進軍歌合唱
九、萬歲三唱
十、解散

柔道部

◇陣容
教師内田四段、助手吉田、宮本、坂田、比ノ木各三段、松本、内田、内田弟、上川各二段、城山、淺原、前田、内藤、丸本各初段。

◇稽古時間
月、火……午后七時半より九時半迄。
水……休み。
木、金……午后七時半より九時半迄。
土……午后一時より三時迄。

◇寒稽古
十二月十八日より二十七日迄、十日間。午前五時より六時半迄。青年團柔道場に於て。

◇治療
打身、骨接の治療を毎週月、水、金曜日午后二時より四時まで青年団柔道場で受付ける。但し団員のみ。火急の場合は青年団本部迄届出る事。

喇叭部

◇目的
喇叭手は皇道精神に基き滅私奉公を念頭に置き精進す。

◇注意
喇叭手は喇叭を諸君の魂と心得常に大切に取扱ふ事。

◇第一回講習會
部員の熱心なる努力により成功裡に終了す。

◇印刷配布
喇叭基本練習並に其の要点を印刷配布す。

◇腕章
喇叭部正副委員は總ての行事の際緑の腕章着用の事。

◇丸坊主
部員は丸坊主たる事。

◇各支部委員
第一支部　佐々木守
第二〃　吉川悦雄
第三〃　三宅春雄
第四〃　小山良実
第五〃　市木博
第六〃　松本清
第七〃　原田讓治
第八〃　中村正治

◇感謝
奉仕団より喇叭部に喇叭六個寄贈さる。

体育部注意項

◎注意
一、団員は總ての行事の際エタ！シャツ『團服』並に赤白の鉢巻着用の事。
二、支部正副委員は總ての行事の際紅白の腕章着用の事。

◎奬勵
一、団員は必勝祈願日並に四大節に水垢離を奬勵す。
二、団員は青年うしく丸坊主を奬勵す。

◎報國錬成
体育の型中央教育部により講成さる。
一、天突キ
二、下ト突キ
三、斜ト突キ
四、前後突キ
五、五方当テ
六、大ト突キ
七、腕起伏
八、報國錬成弐式
深呼吸

朝禮体操出席成績

朝禮体操に出席するのは団員の義務であり、皇居遙拜並に黙禱は國民の義務である。

茲に団員諸君の奮起を促して以て団の向上発展に努力されんことを望む。

支部名	勤者数	成績良好者数	出席総日数	一人平均出席日数
第一支部	14名	9名	1974日	14日
〃二〃	8名	3名	815日	16日
〃三〃	5名	31名	2055日	15日
〃四〃	4名	6名	1357日	14日
〃五〃	9名	7名	1072日	13日
〃六〃	46名	12名	3349日	17日
〃七〃	46名	9名	2968日	15日
〃八〃	7名	5名	1443日	11日

団員の總数に比して体操出席者は成績不良である。奮って出席されたい。

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Report of call to Project Attorney's office made by members of the "Sokoku Kenku Seinen Dan" 5408-D, Newell, California

Nov. 28, 1944
4:00 p. m.

By K. Tift, Secretary to Project Attorney

The 6 young men came into the office just before 3:30 and stated that Mr. Noyes asked them to wait there for him. At 4:00 p. m. Mr. Noyes phoned from the Personnel Building and asked me to talk to them as he was tied up at the hearing.

I asked them if they would like to tell me what questions they had in mind and I told them I would type the questions out and give them to Mr. Noyes, and that he would be glad to talk to them at some other time.

The spokesman of the group stated they would rather have Mr. Noyes' answers in writing and theywould like to have him write to them at the above address and tell them in a letter the answers to their questions. Theirquestions had been evidently carefully thought out ahead of time and they gave them to me as follows:

1. There are quite a lot of youngsters in the colony here under 16 years of age. Are they able to sign their own signature for renunciation if they want to? Is their signature legal?

2. Mr. Best told us sometime ago when we were in to see him that a carbon copy of the request for renunciation of citizenship would be acceptable to the Department of Justice. Then we received this letter from him telling us just the opposite. We would like to have in writing whether or not we may use copies.

   (I asked them if they wanted me to give them any kind of an answer to this question as there was just one answer-- the one Mr. Best sent to them in the letter--and they said "no", they wanted a written answer.)

3. If copies are no good, what will happen to the Nisei who sent carbon copies in? If they sent their birth certificates, will they get them back?

4. Can we send in these applications as a group? If not, <u>why</u> is it not advisable to act as a group. There are many Kibei here who can't read or write English. We want to help them, and we want to act as a group to save money and to avoid red tape. We would like to send all of the applications in one envelope.

   We six are young men from a group which is the subsidiary of the re-segregation group, and all 6 of us are representing all of them.

5. Is it all right to apply as a family group? May the father sign applications for his children? Should a child of 16 sign his own request or should his parent sign it.

6. Mr. Best told us that a form would arrive from Washington and it would come to the Project Attorney's office. He said the printing presses were very busy but soon the forms would arrive. A lot of the colonists have the idea that they will be able to come up here and get forms.

   Now will the forms come to this office, or will we have to write for them?

7. Why can't we put some articles in the Newell Dispatch, for example such articles as about sports and so forth. We've tried several times to put them in but we can't.

Mr. Bigelow was in his office so I asked him if he would like to come in and talk to the boys. He said that he would be delighted (didn't you) and he took over the little meeting from then on. The conversation between Mr. Bigelow and the boys went as follows:

Mr. Bigelow: It seems to me that there were some stories about field days and some kind of sports from your group. I don't see any reason why you couldn't put some stories like that in the paper.

Spokesman: We don't want to put in anything political--just field sports. It is hard to let the people know about our field events. We've been together as a group for sometime, but we haven't had any articles in the Newell paper. For instance, at the Meiji Setsu celebration---we wishised to put in an announcement in the paper of our ceremony but our request was ignored.

Mr. Bigelow: Meiji Setsu gets out of the line of sports.

Spokesman: But wasn't political. It is a celebration that is tradition in Japan---long before the war began. It was a quiet day here, and everybody was serious. We wanted to announce about the regular ceremony. It was something for the whole colony.

Mr. Bigelow: But it is an American newspaper, paid for with government money. You wouldn't expect the Newell Star to emphasize the Japanese holidays.

Spokesman: It was in headlines! The celebration story was on the front page!
Some of the staff at the Newell Star ignore us completely. It seems that they are the ones that are playing politics. The paper should express everybody's opinion.

But we aren't asking to publish all our opinions--just asking to put in announcements about sports. Will you tell the Newell Star staff about our request? If our announcement cannot be published, you should say so, and not them. Mr. Namekano said he would print some of our things if he had a written statement from you. He should not make final decision---this matter is too large for him to make any final decision, I am sure. He should consider our application and he should first bring it to your attention.

Is the "Newell Star" for the people, or is it for the Administration?

Mr. Bigelow: The contents are for the people in the colony but it is put out by the WRA.

Spokesman: So it is WRA opinion?

Mr. Bigelow: That's right. The WRA is responsible for what is printed in the paper. You see, there's a mailing list for this paper. We must realize that outsiders read it, and therefore we have to be pretty careful about what we print in it.

Spokesman: We want just articles about sports and field days.

Mr. Bigelow: Then of course you must remember that there isn't enough space to print news of every small group.

Spokesman: We aren't asking for half a page or anything like that. Just enough space for a few announcements. An inch or two would be enough.

Mr. Bigelow: Have you been an organized group for long? Your group is very small isn't it?

Spokesman: Our group is almost 10,000. Our groups is quite determined, because it is composed of the people who are very loyal to Japan. I can go so far as to say they are almost fanatic.

There are quite a lot of groups in here who do not belong here at all. They are just sitting on the fence, and they will go on the side that wins the war. Or they are here for the climate, and don't want to move to another center where the climate is not so good. I received a letter from Wayne Collins, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and he said that he knows some are here because they want to get back to the Coast, and by living here they can do that more easily. Then others are here because they are draft dodgers.

If this place is only for the disloyal, these groups don't belong here. Our group is a strong group---we are here for a purpose. We are determined to go to Japan at any time. The others are individualists, or egoists, or something.

Mr. Bigelow: The United States government is not going to turn over an American-supported newspaper to a group which is antagonistic to the aims of the United States. You can understand that.

I'll talk to Mr. Namekano about this. It won't be necessary to write him a letter as you suggest--I see him every day up here. He is trying to carry out policies that we have asked him to. I think he is capable of handling this matter.

Friday, December 1, 1944 - 2:15 PM.

Notes taken during conversation between Mr. Noyes and the so-called "Re-Segregation" group regarding information for the renunciation of American Citizenship.

The eight man who wanted to come up are listed below, but only three were allowed to see Mr. Noyes.

SAM UCHIDA)		YAMANE,	SHIROYAMA)	5 who were
SHIGETA MATSUO)	Spokesmen	HAYASHI	TAMURA)	not at
SATOSHI YOSHIAMA)		ISHIZAKA	)	meeting

(Miss Georgia Newbury acting as interpreter)

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Yoshiama: We failed to receive a reply to some of the questions we gave to your secretary and we thought we would like to have some of them answered by you. We know you are in a position and are more qualified to answer those questions than we can and we thought if any problems arise it is always best to talk to someone instead of holding it back.

Noyes: Is there anything special you want to know?

Yoshiama: Did you get the note from your secretary?

Noyes: The entire matter of the renunciation of citizenship is being handled by the Department of Justice, WRA does not have anything to do with it except to pass on any information which the Department of Justice gives us and that has been done in every single case. I think this information was published in the Newell Star. Specific questions as to specific cases should be directed to the Department of Justice. We did not make the regulations, it is the Department of Jutice regulations that each case has to be handled individually. They do not recognize groups - they require that each person must write himself to the Department of Justice and request an application, and then they handle the case from then on.

Yoshiama: Then can you not even tell us what minority means - the age in which you can express your own opinion regarding renunciation - that is, there are parents with five or seven year-old and we wish to know if the parent can sign for the children in that case or if the son has to sign for himself.

Noyes: The parents when they write to the Department of Justice should find out all that information when they write for their application. All these details should be handled through the Department of Justice.

Q. I heard that a representative of the Department of Justice will be here very soon.

Noyes: If he does arrive he will be able to help you I am sure - I don't know when he is arriving, or if he is arriving.

Yoshiama: We thought it would be better if you could answer our questions in written form so we could announce them to our so-called Re-Segregation Group.

Noyes: What is the name of your organization:

Yoshiama: First it was called the Resegregation Group - people who wish to be resegregated from people in here, by which I mean there are so many people in here who are not loyal to either country. Many of them came here because the climate is better than at other camps, some came here because of wanting to avoid the draft and some of them have the impression that by staying in the State of California they can return to the Coast after the war, and so forth, - in other words, they are just thinking of their own selves and are not loyal to any country. We, the re-segregation group wish to expatriate or repatriate to Japan as soon as the first opportunity arises.

Noyes: Does that include the Iseis and Kibeis?

Yoshiama: Even among the Kibei there are some who wish to return to Japan and there are so many different kinds and with different groups there is friction of all types. We have 9,300 signatures of people who want to resegregate. They are willing to sacrifice all their personal property and everything they have if they can return to Japan.

Noyes. What is the official name of your organization?

Yoshiama: Right now it is called the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan which trans - lated means "Wish to be returned to Japan" at our first opportunity and willing to give what they have to their country.

Noyes: About how many adult people are there who requested to renounce their citizenship?

Yoshiama: About 3,000.

Noyes: Have more people come to your organization lately?

Yoshiama: There are quite a few who want to come back in but we closed the membership because we believe if you are loyal to America you should be loyal to America before the war started and if you are loyal to Japan you would have been loyal to Japan before the war started. If anybody wants to join the organization now it is just for their own good.

Noyes: About how many people have been coming to your organization to ask about (renunciation)?

Yoshiama: 20 to 30 per day.

Noyes: Has that been going on for a long period of time?

Yoshiama: Since it was published in the Newell Star.

Noyes: Do you have officers in your organization - who is the head?

Yoshiama: Nobody is the head of the organization, we are just volunteers to take care of the office matters. Some people have received information called "Change of Law" or something like that and in that it stated that Francis Biddle has full power to stop people from renouncing their citizenship, is that true?

Noyes: If in the opinion of the Attorney General the right to renounce citizenship should be terminated before the end of the war he has the power to do so. The right to renounce your citizenship under that law ends after the war. The law gives citizens who don't want their citizenship a chance to get rid of their citizenship. Before this law was passed you ~~could~~ lose your citizenship by deserting from the army or leaving this country and going to Japan and swearing loyalty to Japan, but you could not renounce your citizenship while residing in the United States merely by requesting the Attorney General and obtaining his approval, as may be done under the new law.

Yoshiama: What is a minor - is that up to 21 years of age?

Noyes: It is different for different purposes, but the law governing renunciation does not specify age and there are no decisions that I know of which would govern. The Attorney General will have to answer that question.

TRANSLATION OF THE SECOND ISSUE

of

HOKOKU
(Patriotism)

Published by:
Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and
Hokoku Seinen Dan
12/6/44

This literally means the return immediately to Japan to serve the Emperor Group, but the accepted free translation is"Back to Japan Repatriation Service Group". This is published and distributed at Block 5408-D and was issued on December 6. The first issue came out on November 21. Each issue has had five mimeographed sheets and 3000 copies of each issue has been circulated to members of this organization. At a recent election, the following members of this organization have been elected to fill certain offices, as follows:

President	Isamu Uchida
Vice-President	Matsuo Shigeta
Ass't Vice President	Kiyoshi Shiroyama
Cultural Counselor	Hideichi Tomura
Ass't Cultural Counselor	Tokio Konishi
Phys. Director	Daizo Inoue
Ass't Phys. Director	Tokio Yamane
Ass't Phys. Director	Mamoru Sasaki
Liaison Officer	Shigeo Kimura
Ass't Liaison Officer	Isamu Ichiki
Secretary	Mazumi Hayashi
Secretay	Masaru Hashimoto
Auditor	Asumu Kusunoki
Ass't Auditor	Yoshimi Ishizaka
Branch Officers:	
Branch 1: Manager	Hideichi Tsumura
Ass't	Toki Yamane
Branch 2: Manager	Koichi Kuwata
Ass't	Tokio Konishi
Branch 3: Manager	Yoshimitsu Ichizaka
Ass't	Shimo Saki
Branch 4: Manager	Masayuki Miyamura
Ass't	Sue Shigemura
Branch 5: Manager	Sakae Ichiki
Ass't	Toshimitsu Makamura

Branch 6:	Manager	Yoneo Tsukida
	Ass't	Masaru Tokunaga
Branch 7:	Manager	Kazuyuki Koshinaga
	Ass't	Yoshimi Ishizaka
Branch 8:	Manager	Kiyoshi Shiroyama
	Ass't	Masato Kakimizu

(Note: The Eight branches of the organization conform to the eight wards of the colony but no mention is made in this issue as to the locations of these branch offices. The I.S. does not know thelocations.)

On the first page of the second issue appears a block of notices of coming events in red ink with an illustration showing five people bowing to the Emperor. The main heading is a s folows:

A

COMMEMORATION DAY TO RECEIVE AS OUR HEAD
THE GREAT IMPERIAL EDICT

We desire a "without-fail victory" for the Imperial Troups.

An early morning ceremony is to be held at 6:00 A.M. the 8th in the open air theater (in Blocks 43 and 44) to pay tribute to the spirits of the war dead, and on the evening of the 7th at 7:30, a great eloquent meeting will be held to commemorate the awakening of the spirits, in the Highschool auditorium.

The main article of this paper is headed:

OUR ENTREATY

By: Norimi Tsunami
(This is probably a pen name)

This article has to do with the Emperor of Japan and is to inform the people why Japan is fighting in the Orient. It is to remind the people that many officers and men of the Imperial Army have died gloriously.

We, as Japanese subjects, should together united resolve for the victory of Japan. We are Japanese in this Colony and we must promote the Japanese spirit. If we do not know about Japan, we cannot be good Japanese. We must have study groups to inform us of things Japanese. We must study Japanese history and know how it has developed during the past 2604 years. If some of us in this colony wish to be American Citizens, that is unavoidable. For us to have Japanese Citizenship alone is not enough. We must have the true Japanese spirit so that we can emerse ourselves in the true feeling of Japan. We should become familiar with Japan and its citure more open mindedly. Since many of the Nisei in the Colony have a democratic background and training, it will take time and great effort for them to see the value of changing and becoming a true Japanese in their feelings. This Japanese spirit is not something on the surface, butmust go deeper.

B

AN EXCERPT FROM A SCHOLAR'S SCRAPBOOK

"One blows to start a fire and one blows to put it out."

"Carp will come up to the surface towards you if you beckon genially, but if you just throw your arms wildly, the Carp will be frightened away."

C

DO NOT FORGET YOUR PRIDE AS JAPANESE SUBJECTS.

The country of Japan is made up of one family. The Emperor is the head of this family. We are all descendants of the Emperor. What are you going to do about being called a Jap. We must impress the world with our worth and position in the world. When you are slapped in the face, don't treat it as a personal insult but as an insult to the race. If one of us does something disgraceful, it reflects on the race and the Emperor, and such a person loses face for himself and his country. When we look into the past history of Japan, we see that she has taken the best points in all fields, such as science, literature, law, art and religion, and molded the country. We must continue to follow this plan. To Japanese people, selfishness is a sin which must be cast out. They cannot be good Japanese if they are selfish. Do not be dishonest or dishonorable even when criticism or ill-will is expressed. As Japanese subjects, we must not retaliate. Loyalty is unselfishness, when called to the extreme, should result in self-sacrifice if necessary, to preserve one's honor and the honor of one's country.

D

In the lower left hand corner of Page #2, if found a tribute to

the death of Wang Ching Wei, the puppet ruler of the Nanking Regime, expressing the grief and deep feeling of the Japanese people.

E

On Page #3 of the paper is a notice concerning how to renounce American Citizenship. It briefly explains that a certain formal form must be received from the Department of Justice in Washington, and those forms made by individuals are not acceptable. Mention is also made that if a person renounces his American Citizenship, he may require Japanese Citizenship by appealing to the Spanish Consul. For information, Colonists are urged to come to 5406-D.

A brief treasurer's report follows which states that in order to raise money for this publication, it will be necessary for each family to pay 25¢ and each single person 10¢ in order to meet the paper costs.

F

The Program to be held at 6:00 a.m. on December 8th.

1. The marching in of the "Elite Guard", accompanied by bugle corps. These are yonng men of military age who are known as "Daiin".
2. Ceremonial bow to the east.
3. Silent prayer for the winning of the war.
4. National Anthem "Kimigayo".
5. Opening ceremon announcement.
6. Main talk "Apologue". (Relating of events to convey a moral)
7. National Navy Song.
8. Banzai, three times. (Long live the Emperor)
9. Marching out ceremony of the "Elite Guard", accompanied by Japanese Army Bugle Calls.

10. Dismissal.

(The main talk at this ceremony was given by Shingetsu Akahoshi, Buddhist Priest).

G

GROUP RESOLVE

This resolve is the key note of this patriotic organization, and at their daily early morning exercises, a minute silent prayer is devoted to concentrating on this resolve.

1. This group will certainly be of great use to Japan.

2. This group is to strengthen the determination of the Japanese people.

3. We remind ourselves that we were born as Japanese and we will work side by side to bring about the fulfillment of the Emperor's wishes.

H

The following is the program for a Memorail Service for those who died in the war, which is to be held on the 25th of December in the Open Air Theater at 9:00 a.m.

Translator's comments

(As I understand it, a similar ceremony is held annually in Japan at the Yasukuni Shrine, where the ashes of all Japanese War Heroes are enshrined.)

1. The usual opening ceremony.

2. Bowing to the East.

3. A minute of silent prayer.

4. The National Anthem.

5. The Opening speech by the Chairman.

6. Main speeches "The Spirits of War Heroes" (Expresses sorrow and consolation for their noble deaths) The first speech will be made by Matsuo Shigeta, representing the Seinen Dan, and the second speech will be made by Mr. Zenshiro Tachibana, representing the first generation of Japanese.

7. Song of Yasukuni Shrine.

8. Banzai

9. Closing ceremony.

10. Dismissal.

I

The first item on Page #3 of the paper consists of an enumeration of the physical duties of Japanese Subjects, as follows:

1. It is important to get up early in the morning.

2. We must have a sense of appreciation.

3. We must have a co-operative spirit.

4. We must sacrifice and serve.

5. We must have a proper appreciation of the value of time.

6. We must serve and be fruitful.

7. We must realize the importance of mental and physical training

Under this same heading are various notes, starting with an announcement of the copies and method of distribution of a free calendar to members only. Then follows several notes of appreciation for donations of money made by various members in the Colony. First is that of Mrs. Oku, who has departed for Crystal City. Second is to thank Kentaro Tajima of Block 50 for his contribution to the organization. Third is that for Senkichi Yamamoto, Block 19.

Notice is made that 30 more of the first issue are available. For those interested in inserting advertisements, a charge is made except in cases where the individuals are too poor.

There is a need for Cellophane to be used in writing stencils and if you know of any, please notify the head office.

Notice is made that Mr. Shimo Saki is the new assistant branch manager of Number 3 Ward.

It is urged that when members have any opinions to be expressed in this paper, that they write it simply and clearly and send it into the head office.

J

AS FOR THE PURPOSE AND DIRECTION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

Physical culture is necessary in training the mind and the body. So far, our program for physical excercises has been like childs play. Before the war there was little emphasis on this program, and we have gotten soft. But now it is war time and physical training should be stepped up so that when the time comes for the young men to become soldiers, they will be physically fit.

K

WITHIN THE "HOSHI DAN"

There has been a group called the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan. The new name for this organization is the Hokoku, which means "To face towards the father land", or more simply "Patriotism". The name has been changed because this organization has become a strong unified group and we need to have a new name to identify ourselves better and more emphatically. Formerly, we were not as influential and our organization did not mean as much or carry as much weight as it does at present, so we want to have people forget all about the old name and recognize the new setup. There is more respect for this group now.

L

On Sunday, December 17th, at 9:30 a.m. there will be a mass drill of all the branches of the Hoshi Dan. It will be held at the Branch No. 6 grounds. In this way, we can bring all the Branches together and have mass drills in formation to see how each group is doing. Usually, each branch drills separately at their own drill grounds and in bringing all the branches together, it will be possible for the Officers of the organization to make a comparative analysis of each group on a competitive basis. In this athletic training program there will be the following drills:

1. To form a line.

2. To worship the Imperial Palace from a distance.

3. Silent prayer (In this silent prayer, the groups resolve which has been mentioned earlier will be expressed silently)

4. The forms to be followed in the calisthenics will be:

   A. Some special exercises.
   B. Kinds of marching.
   C. Goose step and double quick time.
   D. Drilled in singing the national march.

E. Giving Banzai
F. Dismissal.

M

JUDO DEPARTMENT

List of Instructors names:

1.	Uchida	4 Dan
2.	Yoshida (Ass't)	3 Dan
3.	Myamota	3 Dan
4.	Sakata	3 Dan
5.	Konohi	3 Dan
6.	Matsumoto	2 Dan
7.	Uchida	2 Dan
8.	Uchida	2 Dan
9.	Kamihawa	2 Dan
10.	Shiroyama	1 Dan
11.	Asahara	1 Dan
12.	Miada	1 Dan
13.	Naito	1 Dan
14.	Marumoto	1 Dan

(There "dans" are different levels of ability which they have obtained in the practice of Judo)

The training hours are as follows: Monday and Tuesday, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Wednesday rest. Thursday and Friday, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Saturday, 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. Special winter training from December 18th to 27th from 5:00 to 6:30 p.m. at the Judo training rooms of the Hokoku.

Notice is given that on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2:00 to 4:00, members who are injured in their training program will be rehabilitated by the senior members and all broken bones will be set, dislocations will be "adjusted", bruises will be "repaired". This is called the first aid station for the injured. In cases of emergency only, report to the headquarters of the organization.

N

BUGLE DEPARTMENT

Purpose: Based on the Japanese spirit.

1. To work together through a channel of self-sacrifice.

2. Importance of handling the bugle as a part of the Japanese spirit.

3. The co-operation of all who took part in the successful conclusion of the first practice period is appreciated.

4. We will make distribution of bugle scores.

5. There will be arm bands provided. Chief of the Bugle Committees and his assistant will wear arm bands with a line through it.

6. Short haircuts for all Buglers is imperative.

7. There will be a committee of one from each branch office to supervise the Bugle Corps. (Names are available if so desired)

8. Six plastic bugles have been donated. The Hoshi Dan is very greatful.

O

When there is a special meeting or demonstration in the exercise group or the physical training group, they must do as follows:

1. Wear uniform sweat shirts and red and white head bands -- Yachi Maki (Pot raps)

2. The branch manager and his assistant will wear red and white arm bands.

Recommendations to the Exercise Groups:

1. We must keep in mind important days such as Meiji Sitsu, Shogatsu (New Years Day) and Celebration for the winning of the war.

2. Cold showers early in the morning and close hair cuts.

3. The forms to be followed in the exercise drills as used by the Central Education Department (Presumably in the National Language Schools) are eight in number.

    1. Raising of arms to heaven.
    2. Raising the arms up and then down.
    3. Arms out to the side.
    4. Forward and Back motion.
    5. The five way reach.
    6. Up right reach.
    7. Raise and return arms with arms bent.
    8. Deep breathing exercise.

P

It is the duty of the members to attend these exercises; worship the east (Bowing to the rising sun is symbolic of worshiping the Emperor, as he is the son of the rising son); It is your duty to attend these drills and pay homage to the Emperor

Branch No.	Morning Ex. 100% Attendance	Skilled in Drill Did Well	Total No. of Days Attended	Average Attended Days - 1 Person
1	14 People	9 People	1974 Days	14 Days
2	8 "	3 "	815 "	16 "
3	5 "	31 "	2055 "	15 "
4	4 "	6 "	1357 "	14 "
5	9 "	7 "	1072 "	13 "
6	46 "	12 "	3349n "	17 "
7	46 "	9 "	2968 "	15 "
8	7 "	5 "	1443 "	11 "

Attendance for the majority is bad -- do better!

Q

FLAMING ELEQUENCE OF THE YOUNG MEN AS THEY ROAR LIKE LIONS

Oratorical meetings at the Hishschool on the 8th at 7:30 p.m. "The young men of who have constructed the great empire are fighting a sacred war." In our young mens' organization, the Hokoku, this idea is being brought forward to mold the group solidly together, and for this reason, we are having this great oratorical meeting. At this youth meeting, feverish patriotic fervor is expected to break forth with eloquence.

R

PROGRAM OF THE ORATORICAL MEETING

Attendance at this program is limited to members and their families.

1. Rise and bow.

2. Emperor worship in unison.

3. Silent prayer for the emporer's good fortune and for the soldiers who died in action.

4. National anthem.

5. Opening speech by Kiyoshi Shiroyama.

6. Introduction of speakers by Hideichi Tamura.

7. Review of past history of the group and present setup and principles by Zenshiro Tachibana.

8. Awarding of prizes to the ward which has been outstanding in drills by Sani Akashi.

9. "Banzai" lead by Daizho Inouye, sponsorer of the meeting

Speakers and their subjects:

1. "You Wake Up When You Hear the National Anthem and Feel You Are a Japanese". Mr. Seki Higukubu, Branch 4

2. "Live Loving Your Country". Kunio Masatani, Branch 1.

3. "Let Us Go and Take Up Our Great Duty". Joji Wada, Branch 7

4. "The Japanese National Spirit". Go Okada, Branch 6

5. "Shatter Our Three Year's Silence." Masato Kakigi, Branch 8

6. "We Can't Hilander Around When Our Men Are Being Killed." Ryo Nakai, Branch 4

7. "Young Men Live on Your Youthful Power." Matao Kamide, Branch 1

8. "Progress Japan, Is Our Aim", Itsuo Kamei, Branch 8

9. "To Be Reminded Of Our Fatherland". Tetsuo Kawakami, Branch 7

10. "Becoming a Person Who After Death Will Be Remembered." Tadashi Ochi, Branch 7.

11. "Our Young Men With Burning Spirit." Isao Miyagawa, Branch 1

12. "Deep Emotions Live". Tomi Matsumoto, Branch 6

13. "A Cry of Co-Prosperity Sphere." Sensae Soga, Branch 5

14. "Burning with the Truth of Patriotism." Haruo Matsumoto, Branch3

15. "Cry for Truth." Katsugi Yokura

S

A letter to all these of you in the young men's organization from the Tani brothers.

"On the train to Crystal City":

"I am very grateful to the HoshiDan for their splendid send off on that cold night when we left the camp. The marching and running groups were very impressive. When they sang the Aikoku Kyoshin, the love for my mother country song, and shouted Banzai, I felt very grateful to the point of tears. It was indeed a fine gift to take back to Crystal City and then on to Japan. The teaching of these Japanese ideals there at Tule Lake was deeply appreciated.

"I am now writing from Los Angeles. The memories of my former life here in this city are with me. Sunny California is the same as always but I am looking forward to a great experience in Japan later on."

T

DECEMBER EVENTS

On the 23rd a circulating lecture series will be given. The following men will appear at the following branches:

Mr. Yoshi Abiko, Branch 1

Mr. Tsuha, Branch 2

Mr. Tachibana, Branch 3

Mr. Tanabe, Branch 4

Mr. Tessao Matsumoto, Branch 5

Couldn't read name, Branch 6

Hiriyama, Branch 7

Mr. Okabashi, Branch 8

A committee will circulate around and any members who have questions can bring them up on the following dates:

Branch 1, December 9

Branch 2 & 3, December 10

Branch 4, December 11

Branch 5, December 12

Branch 7, Decemger 14

Branch 6, December 16

Branch 8, December 17

報告

今回即時歸國奉仕團常置員宮本彌一郎氏並びに御子息が二三十名の暴力團により打撲傷を蒙りたるは既報の通りである。

當局の報告によれば最早や左記十一名の者等は當局の手により同夜拘引され目下クラマスホールに監禁中との事である。

井町道雄 5712-D　木村三穂 6608-D　下西豊 下西豊二 4913-ABC　阿部鐵夫 7003-B

山岸ジョニー 407-A　河崎利之 516-A　風間富夫 7003-B　山本幹雄 7003-B

山本光雄 407-A　大下友治 7003-B（嘗て字）（此の中現團員は一名）

今回の事件に対して我々團員一同は輕擧妄動を慎しみ暴に報ゆるに暴を以つてする事なく、よく帝國臣民としての禮度を持つて対處した事である。此れ取りも直さず團員の一人々々が日常生活の上に於て帝國臣民としての信念の下に修養を怠らなかつた顯れに外ならぬと思惟する。此の不祥事件は既に最初よりインターナルセキュリテーが全責任を持つて處理しつゝあり、決して根據なき空宣傳により動搖する事なく、今後共團員は相互の信賴を厚くし、團の目的を認識して團員一同益々結束を強固にし、事件解決に一致協力の實を上げん事を希望するものなり。

即時帰國奉仕團を代表して赤司、大野、戸原諸氏が宮本氏及御子息の御見舞に行かれた。

（詳細は遂次報告する）

十二月十七日

即時歸國奉仕團

Patrol by Hoshiden, Dec 16, 1944.

May get X to
Doubleth this one day
if it's important.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Newell, California

January 18, 1945

Masao S akamoto
Chairman, Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi D an
Tsutomu Higashi
Chairman, Hokoku Seinen Dan
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Sirs:

Your letter of January 1, 1945 and your telegram of January 6, 1945 to the Attorney General pertaining to the apprehension as alien enemies of seventy members of your organizations on December 27, 1944 has been referred to me for reply. Although I have been in some doubt as to whether the letter merits any reply at all inasmuch as I have questioned both of you and have found that neither of you is able to write English and therefore neither could have written the letter himself and since neither of you is able or willing to tell me who did write it, I have nevertheless determined to make this reply to your communications so that your two organizations may have a clear and unequivocal statement as to the attitude and policies of the Department of Justice toward the organizations and their activities.

I may say at the outset that the tone of your communications as well as the tone of the statements made to me by the leadership of the two organizations suggests that those leaders, possibly because they have for nearly three years resided in camps safely away from the pressures of war, have lost all sense of reality. The young men of the Hokoku Seinen Dan leadership glibly assert their loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and their desire to fight in the Japanese Army. They have the effrontery to engage on American soil in semi-military drilling and in Japanese patriotic exercises to the sound of bugles. They have the impudence to appear before officials of the American Government wearing their hair cut short in the manner of Japanese soldiers and having painted on their shirts a Japanese patriotic emblem with the background of the Rising Sun. The older men of the Sokuji Kikiku Hoshi Dan do not make such spectacles of themselves but feel free not only to tell the American Government of their loyalty to Japan but even to encourage the activities of the young men.

All this would be bad enough but what is worse is that the leaders of these organizations appear to feel that because of these activities they are entitled to respect and approval not only from persons who are loyal to Japan but from the American Government itself. The tone of the communications which the leaders of the two organizations have had with me indicates that those leaders believe that the organizations are respectable and reasonable ones entitled to the friendly consideration of this Government. In thinking that, those leaders have, as I say, lost all sense of reality.

As those of us who have not for years been sheltered behind the protective fences of this Camp appreciate and as the heroic Nisei of the 100th Battalion know all too well, America is engaged in a terrible war and is paying for the victory, which is sure, a frightful cost in blood and lives. The Japanese Army and Navy, to which the leaders of these organizations profess loyalty, commenced this war against us without warning and the victories over the Japanese Army and Navy which we have already won and will continue to win are taking the lives of thousands of our young men of every ancestry, including your own.

Under these circumstances only children or half-crazy people could suppose that the American Government can look with friendship or approval upon organizations openly engaged in activities designed to show loyalty to the enemy. In my opinion the reason the leadership of these organizations so foolishly fails to understand the attitude which the American Government must take toward the organizations is that the leaders have throughout most of the war refused to fight in the American Army, been unable to fight in the Japanese Army and have sat in safety and even relative comfort in a Government Camp. Tule Lake may not be a delightful place to live but there is little doubt that the foxholes are worse. Sheltered as they are, the leaders do not know the meaning of war.

Members of the organizations, particularly the Hokoku Seinen Dan, tell me that they are anxious to fight for Japan and that they should receive at least the respect due to enemy patriots. I doubt very much whether they are entitled even to that consideration. In the first place, the members of the Hokoku Seinen Dan are almost all American citizens. They were born in the United States. Even by the Japanese code, loyalty is a matter of birth; and this country, therefore, is the mother country of the members of the Seinen Dan. Yet in time of war those young men, who were born in this country have betrayed it and have demonstrated their loyalty to the enemy. They are not patriots, but traitors. They are, thank God, but a small minority of the young people of Japanese ancestry born in this country, but they are a disgrace and a shame to their brother Japanese-Americans who have proved with their blood that they understand what it means to be loyal to the country of one's birth.

Not only are the leaders of the Hokoku Seinen Dan traitors to the country of their birth but it is very doubtful whether they are truly loyal to Japan. A very large number of the leaders are Kibei who left Japan after 1937. In that year Japan commenced the China Incident which, although it was not a declared war, was nevertheless a bloody and costly one. Ever since 1937 soldiers of the Japanese Army have been fighting in China. Ever since that time there has been compulsory military service in Japan. Of course, few people left Japan who were actually drafted but many of the young men who were 17, 18 or 19 in those years left one jump ahead of the draft. If you do not believe this, look around among your Kibei friends. Ask yourselves why these boys who now say they are so anxious to fight and die for the Emperor didn't stay and do so when they had the chance. Ask yourselves why it is only now, when they are snug and safe in an American camp for the duration of the war, that they decide that they want to fight for Japan. Is it not that they know they will go back to Japan after the war and know that the veterans of the Japanese Army will ask them why they left during the Chinese war and where they were when the fighting was going on? Is it not their hope that by this foolish head-shaving and bugle-blowing they will persuade people of their Japanese patriotism even though when they were last in Japan they fled the draft?

Some of the young men admit they left Japan during the fighting in China, but say they are now going back on an exchange ship and fight. There is reason to doubt their sincerity. In the first place, while they were making these assertions it looked to everyone as if there would be no more exchanges during the war, although throughout the entire war the United States government has been anxious to exchange Japanese nationals desiring to return to Japan for America citizens in the Orient. Japan had agreed to only two exchanges and had not agreed to any since October, 1943. Thus it seemed perfectly safe for the boys who did not fight when they had the chance to say that now they wanted to go back on an exchange ship and fight. In the second place it is not at all clear yet what the conditions of the exchange will be, or even if there will be one. Ordinarily men of military age are not exchange or, if they are, an agreement is made between the belligerents forbidding them to fight. This may be included in the terms of the contemplated exchange. The boasters still may be safe.

Many of the leaders of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan and the Hokoku Seinen Dan have expressed the view that the activities of these organizations are permissible since residents at this Center were told, when it was established as a segregation center, that his Camp was to be for persons who look toward a future in Japan and, in a sense, was to be for persons who were loyal to Japan. This is wholly wrong. It is true that this Camp was set aside as a segregation center and that by and large persons who were denied leave clearance were transferred here. It is also true that many persons who were segregated here had already declined to express their loyalty to the United States. Many people, however, came here to be with their families or for other reasons unrelated to loyalty to Japan. Thus, it is incorrect to say that this is a camp exclusively for Japanese patriots and that pro-Japanese activity is therefore permissible. No Government can force inner loyalty. These Issei who feel loyal to Japan may live quietly in the Camp and continue to feel that loyalty. These Nisei who feel loyal to Japan may, under the new statute, apply for renunciation of their citizenship; and, if it is approved, they, like their elders, may live in a Camp quietly and continue to feel that loyalty. No one, however, has the right to engage in pro-Japanese demonstrations and parades or to publish pro-Japanese newspapers or to wear a semi-military uniform bearing the emblem of the Rising Sun on it. What is even more important, no one loyal to Japan has the right here to seek to convert others to that loyalty. I am well aware that your two organizations have put pressure on residents of this Center to assert loyalty to Japan and that in a

number of cases physical violence was employed. There is no more right to engage in Japanese patriotic ceremonies or to publish a pro-Japanese paper in this Center, where some loyal Americans still live, than there is anywhere else in the United States. It is as treasonable to coerce others into asserting loyalty to Japan here as it would be outside. All these activities will stop.

Coming to the specific questions which you asked the Attorney General in your letter of January 1, 1945, you are informed that the seventy men apprehended by the Department of Justice on December 27, 1944 were apprehended as alien enemies pursuant to Section 21 Title 50 United States Code, which authorizes the apprehension of alien enemies who are deemed dangerous to the internal security of the United States. All of these men were alien enemies either because they were Issei to begin with or because they were dual citizens who had renounced their American citizenship, thus leaving only Japanese citizenship. Their internment as alien enemies was deemed in the national interest by the Attorney General because of the subversive activities of the organizations of which they were leaders.

You next state that these men were originally segregated in Tule Lake with their families because of their professed loyalty to Japan and ask why they are now interned and separated from their families. They have not been interned because of their feeling of loyalty to Japan but because they were leaders in subversive organizations which encouraged the pro-Japanese activities to which I have referred. They were apprehended because it was felt to be necessary to remove them to a Department of Justice Internment Camp where their conduct could be more carefully controlled. At some later date it may or may not be possible to arrange for their internment in a camp where their families may join them. At the present time there are not sufficient family camp facilities to permit this. The Geneva Convention does not guarantee an enemy, whether a prisoner of war or a civilian internee, the right to have his family with him. Internment in family camps is an additional humanitarian procedure provided by this Government which can be provided only as there is space available.

Your third question asks why the men who were apprehended on December 27 were not given time to bid farewell to their families or to pack their belongings. Since the men were apprehended in the middle of the night when they presumably were in their apartments with their families, I should suppose they did in fact have an opportunity to say goodbye. I also understand that they were able to take with them their necessary belongings.

You last state that one of the seventy men was arrested when his mother was ill and you assert that his removal was, therefore, inhuman. It is, of course, unfortunate that this man's mother was ill at the time but there is nothing inhuman about the son's apprehension. Persons who engage in subversive activities may expect to be apprehended and if this apprehension comes at an unfortunate time, that is his own responsibility. In view of the fact that seventy men had to be moved by special train, it was necessary to conduct the operation with speed and efficiency and, although I am unaware of the details of the movement, I assume that there was a practical reason which made it impossible for the apprehended man to visit his mother. The Department of Justice desires to be humane but when dealing with avowed enemies of this country, the interests of the United States will, within the safeguards of the Geneva Convention, come first.

In your letter of January 1, 1945 you refer to the apprehension of the seventy men as an "intolerable incident". There is nothing whatever "intolerable" about that incident. What is intolerable is that the activities of your two organizations continue. Since these activities are intolerable, they will not be tolerated but, on the contrary, will cease.

For the Attorney General

John L. Burling

John L. Burling

拝啓

昭和十九年十二月七日附 敵國在留民七十名逮捕の件に付検事局長宛 昭和二十年一月一日附の書及び一月六日附の電報に関する返答を委托されたり、貴殿の書に對する返答いさゝか疑問の点ありしかど両人共に英語不了解なる故 彼の書は貴殿にて記されたものでなく必ず其の代筆人あるならんと疑念を抱きたり、併し未だ其の當人は知られないけれども 両團共に各團の活動組織に對する司法局の態度、政策に明らかなる御理解を有する爲め右記を御通知致します

最初に於きまして私方に宛てたる貴殿両團体指導者の調子、若しくは貴殿の記述書に依り両指導者等は多分此の収容所に約三ケ年戰争の圧迫から安全的に居住して居たる爲め實在の全観念を失した、報國青年團員は絶対的に日本天皇に対して忠誠を誓ひ日本軍人として戰ふことを希望す貴殿等はラッパの吾日に合わせ半軍隊的教練又は愛国日本的体育を鉄面皮にも此の米国の地に於て行ってゐる貴殿等は日本軍人らしく断髪し同時に朝日の背景に愛国日本の章を表したる上衣を身につけてゐる、

即時帰国の年輩の人は積極的に示威運動しなくても一方に於て若人達の活動を激励し自由に日本に対し忠誠を盡す事を米国政府に対し主張してゐる、

以上を以ても充分認識を新にしなければならぬのに団体の指導者等は斯くの如き活動に依りて唯日本に忠誠を表明したる人のみならず米国政府より尊敬され承認されるべき資格を有して居ると 確信して居ることは言語同断である、

私宛の両団体の指導者達の書状に依れば指導者達は彼の組織團体は尊敬さるべき性質のもので合法的である故に米國政府は友交的考慮を拂ふべきであると表明してゐるが彼の指導者達は實在観念を失したと私方は思ふ、我々の如く鉄柵の下にて何ヶ年も過した經験のない者、又かの勇敢なる第百大隊も既知し感謝し現在米国は天下未曽有の戰争にあり、勝利の爲め、勿論無限の血命の犠牲を拂ってゐる、

組織団体の指導者達が忠誠を盡す所の日本陸海軍は戰宣布告なくして戰争を開始し、一方米国が既に勝ち得た所の日本陸海軍に対しての勝利、又将来勝つ所の戰争は何千人と言ふ諸系統の彼我の青年の生命を奪ってゐる、斯くの如き事情の下にて敵に対して忠誠を盡す恐れある自由活動をする所の組織団体に対して友交的、兼認的に見る米国は子供又は半狂の人とのみ假定する所である、

私見を申しますと政府キャンプに安全、安樂的に住み日本政府の爲に戰ひ得ず又米国軍人として戰ふことを拒むことに対して米国政府が各団体に、とり得べき所の態度は 各指導者達は愚かにも不了解である、鶴嶺湖はあまり住みよい所ではないが戰線の穴の中に比しては遥かによい所なることは疑ひない、指導者達は現在のやうに庇護下に住み戰争の真意を解せぬものである、団員、特に報国青年団員の言によると彼等は日本のため戰ふことを希望する故、少くとも日本愛国心に対して尊敬を受くべきであると、私方は、彼等団員が其の資格があるかどうかを疑ふ、

第一報国青年団員は大部分、第二世より成立してゐる、彼等団員は米国で生れたものである、日本の慣例にもある如く、「忠誠は生国に」。故にこの国即米国は報国青年団員に対しては母国である、戰時中でさへも団員、若き青年、米国に生まれた青年は国家を裏切ると同時に敵に対して忠誠

なること、自稱した、彼等国民は愛国者でなくして賣国奴である、国民は幸運にも少数の日系市民に過ぎない、然し生国のために血命を犠牲にして、母国に忠順なるを証明した所の同胞に対しては恥づべき行動ではないかしら、

報国青年団の指導者達は生国米國の反逆者であるのみでなく、必ずしも日本に対して忠誠を盡す点に於ては一つの疑問を生ずる、指導者の大部分は昭和十三年以後日本を去った帰米である、同年宣戦布告されたが支那事変が勃発し、勿論無慰なる高価なものであった、昭和十三年以後日本軍は支那で戦ってゐる、事変後日本には義務的教練が開始されてゐた、勿論日本を去った少数のものは軍籍に在ったが大多数の十七、十八、十九才の年少の人は徴兵前一歩前に日本を去った、若しも貴殿達が此の事實を信じなければ周囲の帰米友人を見よ、日本天皇のために戦ひ、死を希望する彼等青年達は何故に其の機会を利用しなかったかを自問せよ、米国の収容キャンプに安全に、安楽的に住む時に何故日本のために戦ふことを決せしかを自問せよ、彼等は日本へ帰る身であり、又日本へ帰っても凱旋軍人より何故支那事変中、日本を去り戦争中何處に住んでゐたかとの質問に対して自覺して居るであらう、彼等が入隊前日本を去ったにも拘らず、斯くの如き、断髪、又はラッパの音によって日本に忠誠であることを示し、他人をも悩ます事が彼等の希望する所である、

或少数の青年達は日支事変中日本を去ったと称し作り今度は交換船にて帰国し戦争に赴くと自称して居る、彼等の誠意に対しては疑問の餘地がある、

其の第一は彼等は此の主張をなすとしても、戦時中米国政府が日本への帰還を申請してゐる日本人と東洋に在る米国市民の交換に就いては非常に考慮を拂ってゐるとは言へながら、此の戦争中には最早や交換の機会は誰にもないものと見做される、日本はたゞ僅かに二回の交換を應諾したに止まり 昭和十八年十月以後は少しも此に耳をかさぬ、こんな立合では好機ある折には戦はずして今度は交換船で国へ帰り戦争に赴き度いのだと言ふその青年達にとっては實に安全そのものと解される　次によしんば又壱回の交換が行はれるにしても其の交換條件が如何なるものであるかは今の所全然判明して居ないのである、

普通なれば兵役年齢の人々ありとせば其の者達は交換されぬことになってゐる、若しも、それが交換されたとしても両交戦国間には其の人々をして戦争に従事せしめないとの申合はせが取極められるものである、此の事は多分、次に企画される交換條件中に含まれる事となるであらう、誇大吹聴屋さんたちはかくして尚ほ安全なわけである、

即時帰国団及び報国青年団の大多数の指導者達が言ふには此の隔離所は將来日本に帰る事を欲する人と日本に対して忠誠である人の為めと云ふ考の下で隔離所として建設された時に此所へ居住し、以来この如き国体活動は許可されたものであると表示した、此は全く矛盾したことである、此のキャンプが隔離所として建設されたのは事實であって、出外拒否された大多数の人々が此処に移轉された、又一方此処に分離された多数の人々も米国に対して忠誠を盡すことに傾きつゝある、併しながら多数の人々も家族のために此處に在住し、又他の者は日本に忠誠とは無関係な理由の下に此処に来てゐる、故にこの隔離所は日本愛国心を有する人々の独占のものにして親日的活動が許可されると信ずるならば考へ違ひである、如何なる政府と雖も内心的忠誠を強制することは出来ない、日本に対して忠順なる感を有する所の第一世国民は静かに

キャンプに居住し、日本に対して忠誠の感を示してもよい、日本に対して忠順感を保持する所の第二世国民は法令に依って国籍離脱を求めて承認された者は、第一世国民と同様に忠誠感を持ち続けてもよい、併し何人と雖も親日的示威行動、行列、親日新聞出刊、又朝日章をつけた半軍隊的制服を着る権利はない、其以上大切なことは日本に対して忠誠を誓すことを誓言する人は他人の忠誠問題に干渉してはならない、私方は両組織団体が此の隔離所の住民の忠誠問題に於て第三者に圧迫を加へたことを知ってゐる、外数件の団体的圧の事実も承知して居る、米国の如何なる地とも同様に此のキャンプに於ても未だに忠誠なる米国市民の存在する以上はキャンプに於ても愛国日本的儀式、親日新聞を発行する権利等はない、第三者として日本に対して忠誠をつくすことを進言することは、米国いづこの地と同様に違反的行為である、故に此等の行動は絶対的に禁ぜられてゐる、

昭和十年一月一日の司法局長宛の特殊なる質問に言及すれば、昭和十九年十二月二十七日の司法局逮捕の七十名は敵国在留民として米国法令二十項五十條に準じて国家保護のため危険人物として見做された所の敵国在留民逮捕の権により逮捕されたものである、彼等は悉く敵国在外人である、何故なれば彼等は第一世国民であり、各米国市民権を離脱して日本市民権を有する二重国籍者である、彼等が指導者であった所の組織団体の破壊的行動のため司法局長によって国家保護の為め敵国外人として収容された者である、指導者達は元来日本に対して日本に対して忠順を明言したるため家族と共に、この鶴岡湖に収容され、現在何故監禁され家族より離別されたと云ふ第二の質問に対しては彼等は日本へ忠実の理由にて監禁されたのではなくて、好日活動を激励したる破壊的団体の指導者たる故である、彼等が逮捕されたのは彼等の行動が行き届いて支配される所の司法局配下のキャンプに移転される必要を生じたるためである、他日彼等が家族と同穂し得る収容キャンプが考慮されることは不明である、現在貴殿等の希望に沿ふやうに、彼のキャンプには家族的生活には設備が不十分である、国際法に準じても敵の捕虜、平民監禁者何れにも家族同穂の生活権保証はしてゐない、家族キャンプとしての収容は場所が許す限りに於てのみ支給される所の此の国家によって備へられた人道主義の處置たる追加物である、千九百四十四年十二月三十七日、逮捕された人々に何故告別と保有物を荷作りする時間を与へざるかとの第三の質問に就いては、彼等は夜中、多分家族と一所に居りし時逮捕されたものであって故に彼等には十分なる時間もあったであろう、私方は彼等が必要品を持参し得べきことを承知してゐる、最終の質問に於て七十人の中一人は母が病気中逮捕されたその行動は非人道的であると称するが、それは勿論當人の母が當時不幸にも病気中なりしは御気の毒であるが彼の逮捕の件は非人道的ではないであらう、破壊的行動をとる所の人々には逮捕されることは豫期されたる彼の全責任である、事実上彼の七十名の人々は特別列車で運輸されねばならなかったが、私方は彼等の運輸に関しては子は豫知しなかったのであるが彼等の運輸は能率的、速度的に行ふ必要が生じ逮捕者が母を訪問することが不可能になったのは実用的な理由があったためと推定す、

司法局は人道性を希望する、併し此の国の敵を取扱ふ時は、ジエネバ会議の規定範囲に於て米国の利害関係が先に来るものである、

昭和十年一月一日附の書によると彼の七十名逮捕の件は我慢の出来ぬ事件と君達は称するが該事件に就いては別に耐えられない所の

『我慢の出来ぬ動的な何物もない、
耐えられぬものであると言ふのは、国体活動の續行されることである、左の活動は非人道的であり故にその此等の行動が耐え難いことであるからには、彼等は干渉されずに寧ろ、その反對に停止さるべきであらう。

千九百四十五年一月十八日、

検事総長 代理
ジョン、エル、ベーリング、

加州 ニューエル、鶴嶺湖収容所内

速時歸國奉仕團長
坂本正雄殿

報國青年團長
東務殿

Rem 1. Blow off steam
2. Should offend [illegible]
3. Nobody knows what [illegible] does
it.

Please [illegible] understanding -
Fujizawa -
O. Okayashi

Says what [illegible]?

N O T I C E

January 25, 1945

To: _____ _____ _____
Name Fam. No. Address

You are hereby informed that the Attorney General of the United States has ordered that you be apprehended as an alien enemy pursuant to Section 21, Title 50, U.S. Code, and that you be transferred to a Department of Justice internment camp. Report at 9:00 A.M. on Friday, January 26, to:

Internal Security Building
Gate No. 3

Be sure to bring with you your identification badge and your work badge.

You may take one small bag or parcel with you on the train. Other baggage which you wish to take with you must be ready in your home before noon Thursday, January 25. A truck will call for baggage after that time and the baggage will be checked through to the internment camp.

KIBEI BLUES

I'M A SHORT HAIRED LITTLE KIBEI
AND I'M LONGING FOR JAPAN
MAYBE THIS WILL BE MY D-DAY
PRAYERS SENT TO BUDDHA SAN

ALL MY BROTHERS UNCLES, COUSINS
HAVE DEPARTED -- ALL BUT ME
THEY LEAVE TULE BY THE DOZENS
BOUND FOR SUNNY SANTA FE

I DO GOOSE-STEP: I SHOUT BANZAI
I BLOW BUGLE VERY WELL
EVERYBODY GO AND LEAVE ME
HERE I STAYING -- WHAT THE HELL?

MR. BEST, HE BLANKY-BLANKY
MR. HURLING, BLANKY TOO
NO LIKE TULE: LIKE GO NIPPON
ALL BY LONESOME -- WHAT TO DO?

ALL ALONE I BLOW THE BUGLE
TOOT LIKE HELL, BUT NO ONE COME
BY MYSELF THE ONE-MAN GOOSESTEP
NO ONE HERE TO HELP ME SOME

NOW I'M ADMIRAL, GENERAL, PRIVATE,
BOTTLE-WASHER -- EVERYTHING
ONE SMALL KIBEI, WEARY, DREARY
ALL IS GLOOM -- I NO CAN SING

Composed by Pierson
Internal Security
1/28/45.

No. _____

NOTICE

February 8, 1945

To: _____ _____ _____
Name Fam. No. Address

You are hereby informed that the Attorney General of the United States has ordered that you be apprehended as an alien enemy pursuant to Section 21, Title 50, U.S. Code, and that you be transferred to a Department of Justice internment camp. Report at _____ A.M. on Saturday, February 10, to the Internal Security Building.

Be sure to bring with you your identification badge, your work badge, and this notice.

You may carry with you personally on the train towels, soap, toothbrush and toothpaste, but no luggage. You may not carry any knives, razors, scissors or other sharp implements.

All baggage which you wish to have checked through to the internment camp must be ready in your home by 8:00 A.M., Friday, February 9. A truck will call for the baggage after that time.

Be sure that you have not forgotten anything that you need. No messenger service will be available after you check through the gate.

COPY

From Matsuda to J (Nishimoto

Concerning Telegram

Reuniting of the families is the main problem--

3rd Feb. general meeting of Dan held - at Santa Fe.

Results--1. No prospects -- nobody can tell what kind of results we're going to have.

2. Result will be weakened by the separation from the Dan especially those members with families in Tule Lake if there should be a rejoining of the families away from Tule Lake.

3. Resolution:--"We decided that we will not make any petition for reunion of families for the time being."

Meanwhile, 2 days after the meeting, 5th of Feb. 7 Buddhist reverends from Blk. 78 & 9, (Santa Fe) except 2 reverends, stated with their signatures, as follows;

"We do not wish any parole when we were here before, therefore, we always persisted on reuniting families in Crystal Family Camps for internees, to the end. As soon as we arrived at Tule Lake we offered our written request on which we requested that we wish to go to family camp. We, who were re-arrested, decided to persist to go to Internees family camp, forever." Like this they gave us a notice to ask our understanding about their persistance so far as the family reuniting program.

But these Buddhist preachers took their own way against our resolution of this organization. Let us know the person, precisely, who telegraphed from Santa.Fe. So-far we haven't any authority about this program.

I believe that the standing committee in Tule Lake will take the adequate procedure for that--

1. We the Hoshi Dan are going to meet Spanish Consul when he comes to Santa Fe and propose some items to him.

2. Do not take any individual information about any kind of subject from now on concerning family reunion.

3. I know very well how busy you are, however, please send us 1000 small name cards and a box of stapples--100sheets of attendace tables of young men's culture.

4. When you deliver the reports of Hoshi Dan in Tule Lake spare some for our place so that I could show to the members here.

Shigeru Matsuda

2/9/45
Committee of Hoshi Dan in Santa Fe

To: (Gicho) chairman, Nishimoto,
Jitsuji, 8005-F, Newell

Minutes of a conference held by Mr. Noyes with 21 representatives of Hoshi Dan, Hokoku Seinen Dan and Joshi Seinen Dan, Thursday, April 5, 1945, 10:15 a. m.

PRESENT: Louis M. Noyes, Project Attorney
Robert Ross, Interpreter
Ralph Brown, Reports Officer
J. H. Dewitt, Acting Chief, Internal Security
J. B. Cook, Asst. Chief, Internal Security
H. Ely, Internal Security Officer
Ann Smilow, Reporter

Representatives:

Matsunami, Mitsuo, Chairman
Ando, Senkichi
Masuda, Hideo
Kamiya, Kazuji
Ishigame, Shigeo
Mizuhara, Hachiro
Sawada, Tokuemon
Sakurai, Kiyoshi
Kobayashi, Takinosuke
Tsunemoto, Tadao
Hayashida, Minoru, Hokoku Seinen Dan
Matsumoto, Tomei " " "
Horiuchi, Yoshitake, " " "
Nakashima, Chizu, Joshi Seinen Dan
Saiki, Kimiye, " " "
Morimitzu, Kinuyo, " " "
Shibata, Shozo, Interpreter
Imagawa, Kazuko, Stenographer
Fujino, Shigeo)
Wake, Shigeo) These officers brought to meeting from jail.
Hirakawa, Kazuo)

These are a novel and worth reading

THREE PROPOSITIONS

1. That members of the three organizations continue to live in the center and obey Special Project Regulations by discontinuing their activities.
2. That members of the organizations continue to live in the center but not obey Special Project Regulations and thereby necessitate the use of force by the authorities to stop the activities.
3. That all male members 18 years of age and over be transferred by the Department of Justice to an internment camp and that the members of the Joshi Dan and the male members of Seinen Dan under 18 years of age continue to live in the center but discontinue their activities and observe the Special Project Regulations.

Exhibit A, attached, Letter signed by Matsunami requesting meeting
Exhibit B, attached, Counterproposal containing requests which are conditions to acceptance of proposition No. 3.

Mr. Matsunami: As Chairman of this representation, I present this memorandum entitled "Our Requests Regarding Conditions for the Acceptance of Proposition #3."

Mr. Noyes: You have presented this statement which contains five points, or conditions, in connection with the third alternative that we discussed yesterday. All of these points, or conditions, that you set forth here are out of order in our discussions, and I'll tell

you why. In the first place, I explained very clearly and thoroughly that this was no negotiation and no discussion regarding resegregation. It was merely a discussion regarding a solution of a problem which exists in this center and which is to be solved in one of three ways. I have stated that No. 3, which is removal or departure of the members of the Hoshi Dan and Seinen Dan, those 18 years of age and over, to an internment camp would be the same as that handled by the Department of Justice. We are not going to negotiate with the Department of Justice to obtain reunion of families. That will have to be dropped immediately or else proposition No. 3 is not accepted by you and we will just forget about it.

Mr. Shibata: (Interpreted Mr. Noyes' statement after Mr. Ross had finished his interpretation.)

Mr. Ross: Mr. Shibata boiled down your statement, Mr. Noyes, in concise terms, he reached the point of your statement, the fact that they cannot have any conditions. They cannot bring anything into this meeting regarding reunion and segregation.

Mr. Matsunami: The fourth request on the list of five deals with out problem as a body because it was stated on Tuesday that those over 18 who are members of the organization could go to an internment camp. Insofar as we cannot introduce into the meeting requests 1, 2, 3 and 5, I would like to have these requests made to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Noyes: WRA will not do that. We are not here discussing problems of the organizations, or the problems of the families of those who are members of the organizations. We started to discuss one question--the regulations at this center which have to be obeyed--or else propositions 2 or 3 will have to be accepted. If you inject these other problems, you are saying that you are not obeying regulations because you are calling attention to other problems. First we will dispose of one thing. If you want help in those things--there are peaceful ways. All discussions are regarding regulations, and your injecting other points into the discussion get off the main point. Those things don't belong in this discussion.

Mr. Shibata interpreted the statement.

Mr. Noyes: I can understand why you brought up these various things. I know ~~the problems that~~ they are problems bothering you.

Mr. Shibata: It's really bothering us.

Mr. Noyes: I'll tell you why this is not the place or time to discuss these things. Point No. 1 is the answer, then there is no separation. But you don't want point No. 1, and we can't keep point No. 3 by putting these other things into it.

Mr. Matsunami: At the meeting which we held last nigh--which lasted most of the night-- it was decided that we choose Proposition No. 3, and that propositions 1 and 2 were out. The feelings of the membership--those who have families, relatives, wives, and sweethearts--they would naturally have strong feelings, is that we have the five requests. They had requested those things, and we want the request to be made to the Department of Justice regarding what would happen to them after the men were taken.

Mr. Shibata: If we take No. 3, naturally those families will be left here, and

we must request these five points that you say are out of place here.

Mr. Noyes: You must realize that it's your decision as to what you want to do, and it's another one of those situations where you can't have your cake and eat it too. You can't continue your organizational activities which are prohibited by the regulations and remain in this center with your families. Either you remain in the center with your families and discontinue your activities, or you leave--those who can under the arrangements with the Department of Justice--go to an internment camp. Or you can stay here under proposition No. 2 and continue your activities and bring down trouble for yourselves and other people in the center. You cannot put all the good things that suit you into one proposition--it's impossible. You realize that. It leaves a situation which doesn't have all of the advantages you would like to have, but we don't have any control over the Department of Justice and its method of interning people. For that matter, we can't tell whether the Department of Justice will agree to intern the men over 18, and where they will intern them if they do agree. Nor can we tell you whether the Department of Justice will, in the future, accept as volunteer internees the remainder of the families of the people who are now interned or who will be interned in the future. That is a matter which has to be taken up on an individual basis by the families with the Department of Justice, not through WRA, we will not be a party to that. This is a family camp where people can live peacably--if they want to!

Mr. Shibata summarized and interpreted Mr. Noyes' statement.

Mr. Shibata: I am not sure that I explained--I'll explain once more. We request that instead of making it you duty, you cooperate with us and request the Department of Justice what we want.

Mr. Horiuchi: May I say, that you would please transmit these requests to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Noyes: We will not do that. That would be injecting something into this discussion which has no place in it. In other words, you people made no effort to respect the regulations--you were inviting trouble. You could have had trouble long before this if that was the attitude of the administration. THere is nothing to discuss at this time regarding families, reunion, or resegregation--they are all the same, no matter what you call it. We will not discuss it, nor will we pass it on to the Department of Justice. You have not obeyed laws--there is a situation you are facing now. What you are asking for now is not proposition No. 3, it's No. 4. We are not interested in 4. We will not discuss it. You don't want No. 1, you don't like No. 2, we don't want No. 4. We go back to No. 3, the way it was stated Tuesday. The answer will have to be "yes" or "no"-- in the statement without any requests.

Mr. Matsunami: I would like to bring up the point that these were the requests made through the membership at the meetings held last night, not by the leaders. They all deal with proposition No. 3. Therefore, if the leaders do not represent, or are not able to request that those things be passed on to the Department of Justice by Mr. Best or some WRA representative, then we can probably guarantee that about 99 per cent of the members would back up representatives. (M. probably means the opposite here - if the request is not passed on, 99 percent of the members will back up the proposition. R. H.)

Mr. Horiuchi: The point is that if you could communicate with the Department of Justice on proposition No. 3, why could you not also transmit our requests relation to that to the Department of Justice? If you say you cannot transmit these requests, then it's a little bit incongruous.

Mr. Noyes: Nothing is incongruous excepting that you people don't accept proposition No. 1. If you don't act on proposition No. 1, everything is incongruous. I told you originally, this is not negotiation with the organizations. This is merely a meeting to discuss with people in the center--who happen to be in the same situation, they are all in trouble and will be in worse trouble--to try to help and suggest to them. If you didn't explain this at your gatherings and meetings last night, it's your fault. I may as well meet with the other people myself and explain it to them. They have to realize what they are facing. This is no time for bargaining or for trying to get WRA to help you achieve what you have been trying to achieve over a long period of time. Forget it. One other thing. On all previous occasions, the Department of Justice came in and took men of 18 or over. They didn't ask them whether they wanted to go or if they were breaking up families. You are the first group, the only group that are in a position to make a decision for yourselves. But you cannot put other things into that decision that aren't there. We can talk until the war is over and the next war is over and never solve it. That's the problem just like going back to Japan is a problem. We have to go back to what I said, and regardless of what you said at your discussions, it goes back to No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The sooner you realize that, the more chance you have of making a decision. This can't go on and on.

You people discussed these things among yourselves. It would have been better if I went with you and put you on the right track. Tuesday, after we had the meeting and a discussion, I wanted an answer on Wednesday morning, and you asked for more time and it was granted. I asked for your answer on Thursday morning. It's getting close to noon, and still there is no answer. I thought that the only problem at the Tuesday meeting was that the Joshi Dan was not represented. You had a chance to discuss it with the Joshi Dan, and we have to insist on a definite answer before noon. If you want to have 15 minutes so you can arrive at a decision, we will step out and you can do it, or if you can do it in our presence, we will stay, but I insist on it being closed before noon.

At this point, all but members of the organizations left the room, and the members discussed the problem for 10 minutes.

Mr. Matsunami: In the ten minutes' meeting which we held just now, we discussed the requests that we made in connection with proposition No. 3.

Mr. Noyes: Which I call proposition No. 4.

Mr. Matsunami: When meetings were held with the membership, these five points were a part of their desires--as the total organization--including Hoshi Dan, Seinen Dan and Joshi Dan. We find it will be necessary for us to once more consider the fact with the membership that WRA will not accept and will not forward these requests to the Department of Justice. And so we would like to request 24 hours' time in which we can take up the matter.

Mr. Horiuchi: I can explain it a little differently. We came here to accept No. 3 provided that you would extend your good office to communicate these

these points to the Department of Justice. Since you have refused the good office to merely transmit these points tothe Department of Justice, we would like to have 24 hours--we cannot answer for the membership--6,000 members.

Mr. Noyes: I understand you and you don't understand me. Apparently it means more to you than just if we communicate with the Department of Justice. If our communicating didn't mean very much, you could communicate yourself. You want us to recommend it. Put our prestige and our authority behind it. And if you came here with the thought in mind that you were going to accept No. 3 and put conditions on No. 3, you are mistaken. You had more time granted than you are entitled to, and more courtesy than you are entitled to. Tuesday I asked you if you understand what I said andif you could speak to the membership, and you said you could. Either you were misrepresenting to me or you were mistaken. Either you are speaking authoritatively, after having the matter discussed, and you have the power and authority and voice to do it, or you wasted a lot of time in meeting with these people until early hours of the morning and thinking that you were coming here with this and that and that I would consider these things seriously.

Mr. Shibata: We have power to answer for the organization, but there is a limit. Sometimes you represent the project, and sometimes you cannot answer. Is that true? Sometimes you must ask Mr. Best. If a problem comes, very grave like this, naturally we have to ask the members.

Mr. Noyes: I don't think you are contributing anything to this discussion, I think you are confused.

Mr. Matsunami: The main point is this. There are some issues. In reply to Mr. Noyes' statement that we don't represent organization and cannot make decisions for the organization, in many cases, even in a nation there are some issues President Roosevelt cannot decide. He must have advice of representatives or people themselves. This cannot be decided just by the representatives here.

Mr. Noyes: Apparently you didn't explain to members--that they had to say yes or no. It was simple and I tried to make it clear and give you time to get it over to the membership. If you haven't by now, you never will. You didn't understand the seriousness of this thing. If you did, you were not willing to recognize it.

Mr. Matsunami: At the meeting that was held last night which lasted until 2:30 a. m., only after long, long discussion and a great deal of persuasion on the part of leaders we were able to carry over the idea to the membership of the whole problem, as it exists, and were able to make them accept proposition No. 3 and cease the activities, but it was more or less on conditions that have been given to you. Conditions which are in the nature of requests from the organization because we were giving way, giving in, to WRA, and therefore it seemed only fair to the members. We agreed to make these requests--not as requests to WRA, only to have WRA pass them on to the Department of Justice. That's the only way we could get the membership in line.

Mr. Noyes: We will handle this whole thing as one problem. When you who are 18 and over leave, we will handle other problems. You are trying to bargain. You don't understand the situation you are in.
I received your letter this morning, and the letter merely asked for a meeting to discuss conditions in proposition No. 3. Why didn't you send me the conditions (the requests) with the letter? I won't

bargain. I think I stated everything fairly and clearly without any booby traps. I'll stick to everything I said. You haven't come here to tell me how far you will go.

Mr. Shibata: Mr. Noyes, maybe in your eyes, we are the black sheep in the family.

Mr. Noyes: You are not. We told you you could stay.

Mr. Shibata: We are part of the family. Now we break the law, as you say. All these things we are doing you don't approve, so naturally you made law.

Mr. Noyes: There are other laws--we wanted to explain to you and give you time. We tried to make it clear. When we said your activities were illegal, you made excuses. Anybody who does those things in this center has to be stopped.

Mr. Shibata: This may be my last chance to speak. This is a very grave situation to us. Grave problem like this, if we could have 24 hours or something like that. Don't you think you could grant us another 24 hours and see the result?

Mr. Noyes: On one condition, and this is final. As it is, we are not getting anywhere. I explained everything carefully in a way to show the people that we are trying to help you. We know the answer to the problem. That's not the way that we wanted to do it, but if we have to, we can do it. You have acted as though that kind of treatment wouldn't be used here. It would have to be. I came to tell you it was coming. There are two ways you can prevent that from happening: one, to be here and stop and the other is No. 3. If you want to stay here, you stay here on certain conditions. Either you obey the regulations just like other residents in the center, or you don't obey the regulations and you get treatment of force. No. 3 is a compromise answer to your problem. Now there is only one thing--you have to answer yes or no-- and if your answer is yes, there are no strings tied to it. In other words, you people will go to join the other people who are of like mind and like hear(t)? but who cannot do these things in an internment camp. People who will remain will be those under 18 and young women. Otherwise all of you will have to be forced to stop, or those who remain here will have to be forced to stop. Why take it out on boys under 18 and girls--take it out on everybody. I was supposed to have an answer before noon.

Mr. Shibata: I know the power you have, what force you can use. I know, and we are not underestimating you people. I want you to realize that we respect you people and wehhave a great problem on our hands in this center that you don't know about.

Mr. Noyes: We tried to give you time and tried to help you out.

Mr. Shibata: This organization is not hypocrite. Now we are living among these loyals, and we are supposed to be disloyal, but we are not fighting against the Government. But under the conditions, we are like threatened in this center. We cannot help the war. Id idn't bring up this war. We want to ovey the law and the project laws. I don't want any organization that mistreats anybody. But the organization I am in, from the first, it's most sincere, and if you was Japanese, if you act like one, I think everyone respects you. If you know facts about our organization, you must like it, it's not hypocrite, not double-faced.

Mr. Noyes: We are not worried about anybody double-crossing us.

Mr. Shibata: Those people who are supposed to be WRA's friends--the ones who do what you say and carry out your orders--maybe you think they are friends, they are hypocrite. Deep in their hearts they are rotten as hell. (Excuse me)

Mr. Noyes: I am not questioning the sincerety of you people. You are in a spot--in trouble now. You can't get out. You are welcome to stay here and be as good Japanese as you possibly can but not do things prohibited by the laws and regulations. There is no crime in your being good Japanese. But there are some things you can't do in an internment camp, or in a segregation camp or at Tule Lake.

Mr. Shibata: I was in World War 1, I have a very good record--but the way the Government treats me.

Mr. Noyes; That has nothing to do with obeying laws.

Mr. Shibata: I will tell you about the history of this organization.

Mr. Noyes: I have your records, I know the organization.

Mr. Shibata: Our members, some are rotten eggs.

Mr. Noyes: I got it from the good eggs-in Bismarck and Santa Fe.

Mr. Shibata: Can't you extend us the courtesy of 24 hours--enough time to make a decision.

Mr. Noyes: I've given you extentions.

Mr. Matsunami: I'm asking in conclusion if we can be given 24 hours at this time.

Mr. Noyes: You'll discuss the matter further and come up with the same answer.

Mr. Matsunami: The idea is we will ask the membership to answer yes or no on point No. 3, since the five requests werenot accepted even for transmittal to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Noyes: Not at this time. It would be injecting something that doesn't belong in the situation. Do you think you can come back with a definite answer--yes or no?

Mr. Shibata: The answer will be very plain.

Mr. Noyes: You understand that I am responsible for holding off on No. 2--you understand? There would have been action already. No more meetings with me, I'll simply get the answer tomorrow noon.

Mr. Shibata: I want you to grant us right for meetings like last night-this may be the last.

Mr. Noyes: You may have meetings, but no disturbance in the community. There was too much disturbance last night. Make it quiet. Tomorrow noon is the deadline. There will be no meeting with me--I just want the answer.

The conference adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

Exhibit A

3115-D
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California
April 5, 1945

Mr. Louis M. Noyes
Project Attorney
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Sir:

In reference to the meeting held Tuedsay afternoon, April 3, 1945, between the cabinet of our organization and you, the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, the Hokoku Seinen and the Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan have elected the following persons to negotiate with you and WRA Administration concerning the conditions for the acceptance of Proposition No. 3:

1. Matsumami, Mitsuo; Chairman
2. Ando, Senkichi
3. Masuda, Hideo
4. Kamiya, Kazuji
5. Ishigame, Shigeo
6. Mizuhara, Hachiro
7. Sawada, Tokuemon
8. Sakurai, Kiyoshi
9. Kobayashi, Takinosuke
10. Tsunemoto, Tadao
11. Hayashida, Minoru; Hokoku Seinen Dan
12. Matsumoto, Tomeu; " " "
13. Horiuchi, Yoshitaka; " " "
14. Nakashima, Chizu; Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan
15. Saiki, Kimiye; " " " "
16. Morimitsu, Kinuyo; " " " "
17. Shibata, Shozo; Interpreter
18. Imagawa, Kazuko; Stenographer

Please notify us the time you can meet with the above persons.

Very trulyyours,

Mitsuo Matsunami, Chr.
Negotiating Committee

Exhibit B

OUR REQUESTS

REGARDING CONDITIONS FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSITION #3

In regards to the conditions for the acceptance of Proposition No. 3, the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan would like to make the following requests, namely:

1. Since the purpose of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan is re-segregation, we request that the remaining members of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan be not forced to relocate outside and ask for the living together with other members of our organization interned up to the present time.

2. We request that the remaining Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan members be put on the same status as those interned.

3. We request the transfer ~~66~~ the remaining members to one particular place under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department as soon as possible.

4. We request for the transfer of the members of our organization now imprisoned to an internment camp together with the male members over 18 years under Proposition No. 3.

5. May we also request at this time for an immediate reply via telegram in regards to the above.

May we receive a written statement signed by both Mr. R. R. Best and Mr. Louis Noyes regarding the conditions for the acceptance of Proposition No. 3, which you promised at the meeting held Tuesday, April 3, 1945.

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

April 7, 1945

Mr. Hideo Masuda
Acting Chairman of Group Consisting
of Former Members of Hokoku Seinen Dan
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication informing me that your group unanimously has decided in favor of having all members of your group who are 18 years of age or over transferred by the Department of Justice to an internment camp and that you wish to have the WRA Administration at the center recommend to the WRA Director at Washington, D. C., that he recommend to the Attorney General of the United States that your desire for such transfer be accepted and acted upon. For my part, I will inform you promptly of the Attorney General's decision, my reply in any event to be made to you within four weeks.

The conditions which you must observe in connection with your above-described decision are as follows:

1. Your entire group immediately will cease and discontinue marching, Taiso, bugle blowing, shouting, bonzai-ing, parading, wearing of emblems of your former organizations, wearing of armbands or headbands; will not gather as an organization or use any of the firebreaks (you may, by permission from Internal Security, gather peacefully for any lawful purposes, but not under the name of Hokoku Seinen Dan).

2. That after the removal from this center to a Department of Justice internment camp of all male members of the former Hokoku Seinen Dan of the age of 18 or over, the remaining males under 18 years of age will abide and continue to abide by the conditions set forth in Item 1 above.

3. That upon receipt of notice that the transfer to the internment camp will take place, you will arrange to deliver into the custody of Internal Security all of the bugles owned by or in possession of all the members of the former Hokoku Seinen Dan. Receipts will be issued for such bugles and the bugles will be kept in the custody of the government until such time as the respective owners issue instructions for shipment to a point outside of this or any other WRA center or outside of any Department of Justice camp.

5. You are to furnish me, at the very soonest moment possible, but within 48 hours at the outside, a complete list showing the names, addresses, family numbers, and alien registration numbers, if any, of all males 18 years of age or over of your group who have voluntarily expressed their desire to be transferred to a Department of Justice internment camp, it being understood that the list shall include only aliens or citizens who have applied for renunciation of citizenship and have had their hearings.

You will return to me immediately a copy of this memorandum on which you will have indicated your unqualified agreement to abide by the terms set forth, by your signature under the word "accepted".

Sincerely yours,

Louis M. Noyes,
Project Attorney

Accepted:	Accepted:	Accepted:

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

March 17, 1945

I, Shigeo Fujino, make the following statement of my own free will. I have not been threatened in any way, and I have not been promised any special consideration or leniency. Before making this statement I was told that this statement might be used against me in court or at a project disciplinary proceeding.

I know the new special regulations and I know that what I did was a violation of the regulations.

I attended a gathering this morning at 6 o'clock which lasted for 15 minutes, which was attended by members numbering about 300 of 400 of the organizations Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, Hokoku Seinen Dan, and Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan. This was a regular ceremony of the organization. We bowed to the East in silent prayer for the victory of the Japanese Imperial Army. Following the prayer ceremonies, we proceeded with our usual and regular Taiso calisthenics which are called the Founding of the Empire exercises.

I cannot discontinue these activities as long as I remain at the Tule Lake Center.

I am the President of the Hokoku Seinen Dan.

Shigeo Fujino per 1 Sd

Witnesses:

Robert Rose (Int.)
Kazuo Hirakawa per of Hosh
Ralph O Barnes
Leonard J. Clem

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

March 17, 1945

I, Kazuo Hirakawa, make the following statement of my own free will. I have not been threatened in any way, and I have not been promised any special consideration or leniency. Before making this statement I was told that this statement might be used against me in court or at a project disciplinary proceeding.

I know the new special regulations and I know that what I did was a violation of the regulations.

I attended a gathering this morning at 6 o'clock which lasted for 15 minutes, which was attended by members numbering about 750 of the organizations Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan, Hokoku Seinen Dan, and Hokoku Joshi Seinen Dan. This was a regular ceremony of the organization. We bowed to the East in silent prayer for the victory of the Japanese Imperial Army.

I do not intend to discontinue these activities as long as I remain at the Tule Lake Center.

I am the President of the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan.

_____
Kazuo Hirakawa

Witnesses:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Akashi reasoned that the W.R.A, had "confused the Japanese government by variously reporting the number of repatriates." For this reason, the exchanges had been stopped. He adduced no proof, except his belief that "10,000 - then 5,000 - then 10,000 repatriates again" had been reported at various times. He wanted to send an exact list; then the boat would move again. He also wanted resegregation. The repatriates, he said, were anxious to support Japan in the war <u>during</u> the war. He fairly

shouted his sentiments for a hour, and the author who checked later found that the residents regarded him as an immoderate and bumptious middle-aged man whose reputation for lact of restraint on all issues was well-known long before evacuation. (Some regarded him as the 'willing tool' of the Jerome faction). He presented to Mr. Black his 1st Statement (see Appendices), which Mr. Black promptly criticized. It was obvious that he did not represent the entire repatriate and expatriate category. Mr. Black indicated that he might, entirely on his own, make a survey on a factual basis with the liberty of choice resting with the subjects interviewed. In addition to warnings about pressure, it was pointed out that "no sound speculation can be made as to any prospect of return to Japan because at present the Japanese government is entertaining no consideration of further exchanges." Mr. Black was further careful to say that the survey, if made at all, would be made without any commitment on the part of administration, either stated or implied, and that it would not be made the basis of any administrative action.

Instead of using this point of view which was recorded in a letter dated March 29th (see Appendices for letter to Akashi), the Committee substituted its unauthorized statement designed to make paople believe that repatriates and expatriates could "catch the first chance of the exchange trip" -- after resegregation! Fortunately, residents were quickly advised that this was an empty promise. (See Akashi Statement #2, and article from NEWELL STAR: "H. Black Quells Segregation and Repatriation Rumors," in Appendices). Residents recognized that acceptance on the exchange

list is made by the Japanese government on an individual basis, and not because of listing in any group or pressure upon any agency. In the center, during the following week, it was apparent that the Akashi leadership had itself ruined the program. Not just the Co-ordinating Committee, but other individuals, reported pressure. Many ignorant individuals signed up, to jump on the bandwagon (if not the exchange ship) just to avoid pressure or criticism, or to take a long chance in the event anything came of the list of signatures. More important, however, our survey indicated that people liked the idea of resegregation, without the vain exchange-boat hope imbedded in it. Said many: I'm for the idea, but Akashi is going at it the wrong way." One prominent resident stated, "The petition had no signature. They mentioned Mr. Black but his name wasn't on their statement. They just wrote down, 'Fortunately W.R.A. is in advocate of our earnest petition.' I read what I sign. This had no authorization. I think we need segregation again here." When the STAR published an official denial, it is interesting to note that the petitioners were discredited on a wider scale. (The rumor clinic denial was thought advisable by the Analyst's office).

The abortive Akashi movement should not lead one to believe that resegregation is a dead issue at Tule Lake. On the contrary, it is very much alive. The only groups not favoring it are the voluntary segregants and Co-ordinating Committee supporters who wish to remain for a variety of reasons. In general, however, they do not represent the trend at Tule Lake.** Though people realize the solution is harsh, they want

** Characteristic of this maladjustment is the voluntary segregant, who, taken from English school and placed in the Japanese school, perplexed the teacher by singing "Pistol Packin' Mama."

those who don't belong out of it. As guessed by the Analyst office, while the "survey" was being launched, Akashi's reputation and methods killed this particular movement, but the idea continued to flourish. The resegregation program favored by most is to remove the voluntary segregants, "the gutless few who can't make up their minds, the inu, and all who don't belong." One conservative is reported as saying: "Administration can't go ahead using the 'loyals' of Life Magazine. If the center is ever to get back on its feet completely, they should have Byron Akitsuki fade out of the picture, and out of the center too, as quietly as possible. Go like Mayeda went. And bring out the real leaders of the people here before the kibei boys go 'dog-hunting' again with two-by-fours at 1608 (Civic and Co-ordinating Committee) and 717 (Co-op office)."

The failure of the abortive movement, then, did not take the pressure off the Co-ordinating Committee, or lessen the anti-administrative attitude. It has been reported a number of times that books (meaning accounts) are being kept in the center of "all happenings." The resegregation movement of Akashi must then be dissociated from the resegregation issue. All Akashi accomplished was to bring on a minor squabble in Block 16, over the petition, in which one of three individuals was slightly hurt. The people, aside from those who keep books, want real unity.

The Resignation of the Co-ordinating Committee; First Effects

On April 7, the Co-ordinating Committee formally resigned. (See Resignation Notice, in Appendices). The following day the Divisional Responsible Men objected to this action. (See Minutes of the Meeting of April 8th, in appendices). The Committee

In other words, the opposition realizes the Committee added to the tension of March, and could not relieve it except by resignation. Their symbol of oppression, their shipping post, has been removed. With it, the charge of power-mad politicians.

Conclusions:

With the Co-ordinating Committee phase of center organization over without incident, it is important to assess the situation, and make certain recommendations in the light of recent trends. The Divisional Responsible Men will remain in the picture only to the end of the month. The question, where do we go from here, depends largely for an answer on an understanding of what we have just gone through. The Co-ordinating Committee phase, arranged largely by the Analyst and promoted, somewhat anonymously, through the Advisory Council made certain gains: (1) A center which regained an outwardly normal appearance; (2) The time necessary for newcomer groups to get settled, or find adjustment, in the new and uncomfortable center. (This maladjustment of newcomer groups, who found themselves -- again -- in unfamiliar surroundings and bare barracks is a major cause of the recent Incident). The center has been pulled together and the broken pieces rearranged. But there have been, as a result of the Incident, certain losses: (1) Distrust of the community leaders (Co-op, Civic Organizations, and the Co-ordinating Committee itself) which dates back to the drop-off in releases, and earlier to the Army pick-ups; it is doubtful whether this leadership can be utilized in any near future, though it should be remembered that in the colonists' mind, Civic Organizations and the block managers scattered throughout the center

are two different things. (The block managers have not as yet been utilized as a neutral channel). (2) Distrust of the W.R.A. and of administration locally.

There are certain needs which will go far in meeting the situation, if fulfilled. While informants state ironically that the W.R.A. wants no colony representation, that the center has been, as one put it, "like a stage on which several groups came forward to meet the situation and please the colony and get results, but each one is hauled off in succession to the stockade," nevertheless responsible and wise leadership is waiting and given proper support will in time appear. The center with its recent gains in settling down, and its recent concerns over resegregation, the stockade, and the future status of its inmates, now faces two ways. We are in a position to go ahead, and make new gains -- or lose ground again.

A single example might illustrate the point that gains are not difficult to obtain. In our last report, we mentioned food criticisms. In a few weeks, I have noticed that people now widely recognize that the food is better. Mr. Hayward, of Mess Management, has continued with a policy of face-to-face meetings with mess crews in each block. A colony food Committee was set up to plan improvements and receive complaints. Contact with the colony and intelligent handling -- plus real improvements in food -- have netted real results which ease the general situation in the center. Recently a food rationing (point) system was introduced which provided food to mess-halls on a per capita or actual population basis. A re-distribution was effected through a system of meal-tickets. The

result is less food wastage in under-populated mess-halls, the difference going into better meals all around. Similar gains have been made through the co-operation between the Language School Board and the school authorities, in W.R.A. (There will always be food complaints on a minor level; the above comments refer to the cessation of widespread complaints, for the first time since the Incident).

The needs which we spoke of above may be easily summarized. In summerizing, I omit the endless stream of interviews which might be adduced to point out the general center-wide recognition of these problems.

(1) The need, which has not abated, for a clarification of status. For this, a general policy statement is needed as a first step.

(2) The need for colony organization in which Issei, elected by a general colony vote, may play a prominent role.

(3) The need to unify the sprawling and crowded center:
(a) by such agencies as a civic center,
(b) by a generally more effective program of recreation which will begin with the natural unit, the block, and eventually involve inter-block and inter-ward activities. (In this, an attempt should be made to bring together people from diverse parts of the center with like interests -- artistic, intellectual, cultural).

(4) The need for the re-establishment of confidence between administration and the center through face-to-face contacts with recognized groups (e.g., block managers, church, Co-op, etc.)

(5) The need for further attention to the resegregation issue which has appeared before in center affairs and will again.

Appendices are: (1) Reactions to Life Magazine (survey by Staff Member); (2) At the Hospital (staff survey); (3) Statement: Akashi #1 (translated from the Japanese); (4) Letter to Mr. Akashi, by the Asst. Project Director: (5) Statement: Akashi #2 (translated); (6) NEWELL STAR "rumor clinic"; (7) Co-ordinating Committee resignation (8) Minutes, Divisional Men Meeting; (9) " " " in NEWELL STAR